

# Family's role in weddings still strong

By Diane Chilangwa  
Star Staff Writer

WEDDINGS, AS you may have noticed, are a special summer feature in Amman. Unlike in some nations where both spouses can tie the knot without the consent — or even knowledge — of family members, marriage in Arab tradition — whether in the Muslim or Christian family — is an occasion shared and experienced by the entire extended family.

Although city life has modified some customs and practices, Arab weddings still remain unique in that a lot of the old traditions leading towards the sacrament of marriage, or the consensual contract of marriage, are still embraced by the people. Practices such as arranged marriages between cousins are still commonly practiced. Families still play a major role in the procedures leading to the "katb al-ketaab" or signing of marriage contract of Arabs of the Muslim faith. This involvement of family members is also applicable to those of the Christian faith.

To begin the procedure leading to the "katb al-ketaab", is the "jaha." The man's father or his oldest and closest uncle visit the woman's home where he meets her side of the family. During this meeting, at which time only the males are allowed to participate, various issues such as family reputation, social status, the woman's ultimate interest in the man and the like are discussed, marriage is finally agreed upon by family members who symbolize this by drinking a cup of Arab coffee.

Today this practice leading towards marriage can be challenged in that although life in Jordan still centres around the family, a large number of individuals, both male and female, are spending more time outside the family due to educational



The traditional dress may be left behind but the family's participation is not

and job opportunities both locally and abroad, all of which mean giving the individual the chance to meet people outside the extended family.

In a survey conducted by The Star on attitudes of the general local public concerning marriage among both males and females between the ages of 20 and 38, a large number still agree that in spite of all the education and career opportunities that have continued to upset some old traditions, one cannot overlook tradition when considering marriage in this part of the world.

ages 21 and 25. You are expected to find a decent husband during this stage of your life. What they don't recognize," Judy states, "is the fact that you need to meet the right person, someone you can love, care for and sacrifice for."

This aspect is what she feels is downplayed by a lot of people in the society. She feels too much emphasis is placed on how much wealth is in the marriage and not on the choice of partner.

"Marriage shouldn't be based on how many diamonds, fancy dresses or big houses he can give you; it's a two-way traffic and should be based on the individuals compatibility."

This pressure during the "marriage oriented" days can be experienced by individuals who find themselves living solo in a world where we are conditioned to believe it is impossible to be happy as a "1" in a "1+1" world.

"I find myself being pressured by family, friends and co-workers to get married," states a 32-year-old engineer of Amman, who admits he is now considering getting married for convenience sake.

Also speaking to The Star was a 38-year-old secretary working in Amman who adds, "I find myself getting sensitive to the whole issue of marriage when I encounter people who feel sorry for me. They almost make you feel like you are not good enough because you haven't found a husband."

Another 28-year-old career woman, also single and speaking under condition of anonymity, states that she finds herself feeling influenced by the society but at the same time is reluctant to take a spouse picked out for her by the family. Although she would prefer to date if given the

She adds, "People here tend to class you in a marriage age category which is between the

fore the wedding day. All the necessary gifts in some cases look years to accumulate.

Two days before the wedding which would usually be a Friday as all weddings were on a Sunday, the woman would be bathed in a public bath by her relatives who would decorate her hands and feet with henna. After the bath, she would then be presented with food specially prepared and served on a copper plate decorated with flowers. This plate would be carried to her by the village boys, accompanied by singing and dancing — hence attracting a lot of attention.

option she adds, "the society and its attitudes influence you" such a way that even if I wanted to start dating in the hopes of meeting a partner, I would be risking my reputation."

But despite the negative views concerning traditional practices such as arranged marriages, there remain a number who recognize it as the best way to go about it.

Ilham Amr, age 22, has been engaged for the past year to a man she met only for two weeks after he was introduced to her by her family. Her fiancé, age 26, then returned to the United States where he is a lawyer and has lived all his life. Although she confesses that she still doesn't believe in the practice of arranged marriages, Ilham has managed to overlook this factor stating, "A few things happened within those two weeks which led me to agree to the marriage." Asked about the question of things not working out once she moves to the States with her husband following their 18 July wedding party, Ilham chuckles and adds, "That's why Islam establishes divorce!"

The idea of modernizing and accepting the changes in attitudes towards marriage is not only shared among the younger generation. Umm Faris, also of Amman, says "This is just another aspect of modernization. It's good if individuals are allowed to pick their own spouse. I have seen too many women suffer in unhappy marriages." However, comments Umm Faris, social class, tribe and religion should not be regarded lightly or overlooked when considering marriage.

In the case of individuals over 25 and still unmarried she encouragingly states, "khalit el-zat bijarrah (letji as aroh) (Leave the oil in the jar until it's good comes!)"

In the meantime invitations to the wedding would have been sent orally by the village "inviter": a woman over 50 years old would visit the potential guests to invite them to the wedding through a mixture of song and dance.

Finally came the wedding day, which in some cases was a day that had been worked towards for years. Like all wedding days, this day was special, but probably even more nerve wracking for the bride and groom of that time, as this day was the day they would finally meet each other.

## THE JERUSALEM STAR

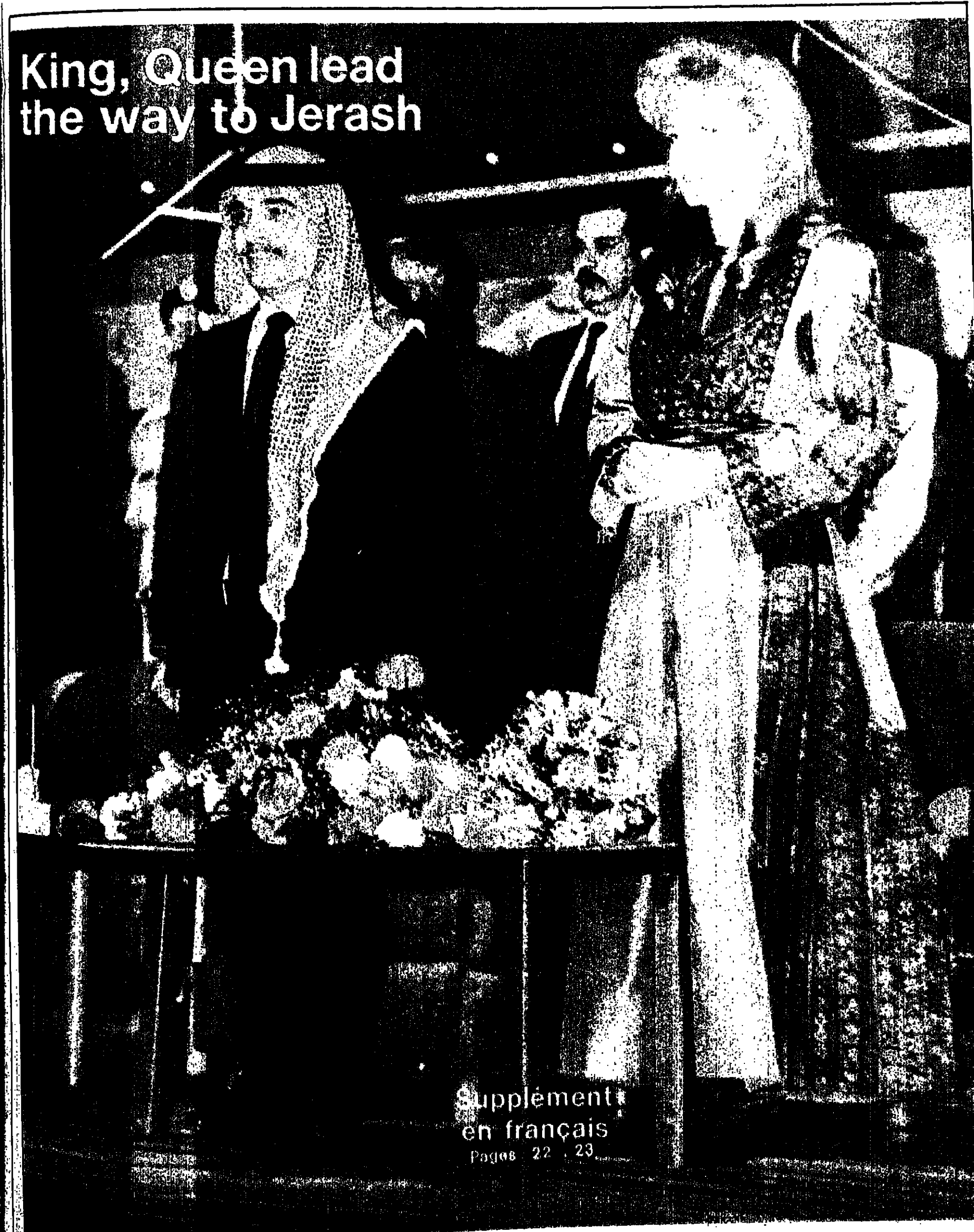
Political, economic and social review

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Amman 21 July - 3 August

### King, Queen lead the way to Jerash



Supplément  
en français  
Page 22, 23

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### Don't even mention his name!

The following description is of a traditional Arab-Christian wedding procedure faithfully practised during the early part of this century. Details have been taken from "Folklore in Palestine," by Yuasa Amira

Written records on a traditional Jerusalem wedding reveal that marriage was a part of life very much dominated by the parents and close relatives of the couple. Due to the strong influence of traditional and social attitudes on marriage within the close communities, a lot of the practices leading to the choice of spouse were greatly affected and often stretched out over long periods of time.

In the case of traditional Jerusalem Christian weddings, preparations leading to the marriage began with the man's family gathering together to talk about the young women that were now old enough to get married.

During this initial meeting, the people would begin to name the various girls in the village considered to be mature enough. At the same time great emphasis was placed on the qualities of the woman's mother, as it was believed the girl would follow in her mother's footsteps.

After selecting one of the women a close relative would then proceed to approach the woman's family in a meeting during which various topics such as the man's possessions and eligibility were discussed by the two families.



Song and dance are an important part of any wedding

The woman's mother would in turn discuss this marriage proposal with her side of the family. These discussions, which would often last for a month, were held in the absence of both the man and woman.

Once the potential bride and groom were finally accepted by both families a procedure called "loubeh" would then begin. During this period, a delegation of men from the male's family would approach the woman's family and formally ask for her hand. It was only after consent was given by the woman's guardian, that discussions on what

was needed for the wedding would begin. But before this occurred, a priest was sent to the bride's family to make the engagement official.

During the engagement celebration held at the woman's home, and which the man was still not allowed to attend, the woman would kiss the hands of all the guests. To prevent her from meeting her fiancé, the woman was at this point forbidden to leave the house. Also, mentioning her fiancé's name, regardless of whether any siblings shared the name, was also forbidden.

On the second Sunday following the engagement, the man would visit the woman's house to meet her relatives, but would not see his fiancée. This visit was important as this was the first time that the woman's mother would see her future son-in-law — hence the name "shufe" meaning "seeing day." This meeting would often be sealed by giving the future son in law a silk handkerchief.

On the same day the female's relatives would go to her house to anoint her with incense and rose water and to sing matrimonial chants. This would be followed by an evening of music, song, and dance.

The next important day following the "shufe" day would then be "crossday" during which the groom's family would present the woman's family with twenty-one fruits on a platter. Also on this day, presents in the form of money, clothes and other material possessions had to be given to the woman. All gifts to the woman from the man had to be given at least forty days be-

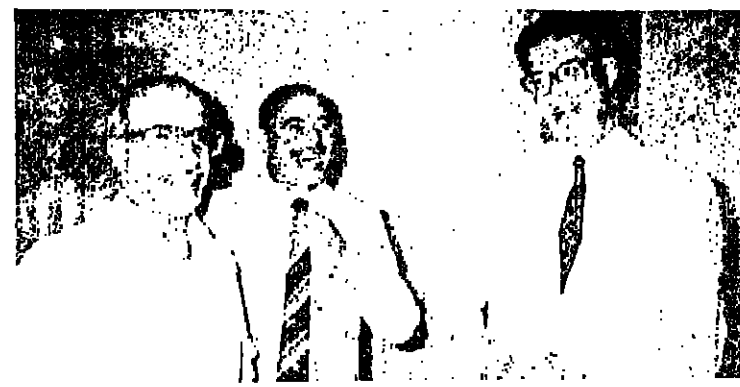


### POSTPONEMENT OF THE CLOSING DATE FOR TENDER NO. TCC/2/88

Upon the request of many bidders, the "Special Tender Committee" (STC) for Tenders related to the five-year plan of the Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) announces the postponement of the closing date for Tender No. TCC 2/88 (Local Line Plant - Services and Accessories) until Sunday, July 31, 1988, 10:00 A.M. Instead of Sunday, July 17, 1988.

Chairman / "Special Tenders Committee"  
Eng. Mohammad Shahid Ismail  
Director General of TCC

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Dr Munther Masri, Mr Tayseer Arafah and Ambassador Roscoe Suddarth during their tour of Awajan School.

## Suddarth, Masri visit Awajan school

AMMAN (Star) — The United States Ambassador in Amman, Roscoe S. Suddarth, and the Secretary General of the Ministry of Education, Dr. Munther Masri, Monday had a first-hand look at the new Awajan School in Zarqa which will welcome its first class of students this September.

Awajan is one of 46 schools currently being built and equipped by Jordanian contractors under a \$30 million grant from

the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). Ambassador Suddarth and Dr. Masri were accompanied by Dr. Richard Johnson, acting director of USAID Abdullah Ahmad, USAID engineer, Mr. Hassan Nouri, consultant engineer, Mr. Thiyab, the contractor, and other officials.

"The United States continues its interest in helping Jordan with basic development problems," the American Ambassador commented. "It's very gratifying to me to know that when these 46 schools open, more than 48,000 school children will be attending classes in beautifully designed and carefully equipped buildings like this one."

Each school will have administrative space, some 30 class-

rooms, a library, meeting hall, and science and vocational laboratories.

Since 1975, USAID the Jordanian Government have co-operated to build 150 schools for over 115,000 children. The co-operation began in 1975 with a USAID loan of \$seven million to finance 18 schools, and continued in 1980 with a grant of \$6.7 million to finance 14 more.

Another 72 schools were later built with loan funds for village development in the Jordan Valley and Southern Ghors. In co-operation with the government, USAID continued these efforts with the award of the \$30 million grant for the current school construction project. Some 15 of these 46 schools will open this September.

## Happy Eid

ON THE occasion of Eid Al-Adha, we wish our readers "Eid Mubarak," and remind them that the next issue of The Star will appear on 4 August 1988.

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21 JULY 1988

## Computer Literacy Programme to include all secondary schools

By Linda Busche  
Star Staff Writer

TENTH GRADERS in 160 schools will be taking courses in computer literacy this fall. And by the time those tenth graders enter college, computer literacy courses will be mandatory for 10th graders in all of the Kingdom's 500 secondary schools.

The JD 5 million computer literacy programme, a joint venture between the Ministry of Education and the United Kingdom, began in 1984 with two schools. The United Kingdom provides money for training and consultants, and the Ministry of Education pays for the equipment. This year, the Ministry bought 800 AKHTAR computers at £1,000 for each set, which includes the microcomputer terminal, keyboard, printer and accessories. AKHTAR is IBM compatible and uses floppy disks that are the same size as Apple disks, said Dr Ahmad Hiasat, director general of curricula and education technology.

The 70 schools that offered computer courses during the 1987-88 academic year will each have an 11-terminal laboratory for the 1988-89 academic year. The 90 schools that will be added to the programme this year will each have one computer, Hiasat said.

"We realize that one machine is not enough ... that it will be difficult, but we have no choice," he said.

The computer directorate planned to have 11 terminals in each of the 160 schools, but only 800 computers have arrived in Jordan, Hiasat said. The 800 computers will not be evenly distributed among the schools because some of the schools do not yet have adequate electrical hook-ups for the systems, he said. Most of the 160 schools are in Amman, but each of the 21 district directorates has about five schools in the pilot programme.

Finding experienced teachers was another problem the directorate encountered, Hiasat said. Most of the teachers are recent university graduates and need training, he said.

"Sometimes you find a teacher who is good in computers, but his knowledge of English is very poor, so we can't send him to Britain and we have to train him here," Hiasat said.

This year, Hiasat said, he hopes the teaching materials will be an improvement over last

year's textbook. A working paper suggesting the use of handouts and activities packets will be submitted to the Board of Education for approval, he said.

The use of packages is a new teaching method in Jordan, but Hiasat said he had high expectations for it. The packages will encourage teachers and students to be creative and will keep students involved with the computers, he said. The packages will be detailed and will enable students to move easily from one subject to another, he said.

The courses will include three topics for 10th graders: computer literacy and awareness, computer-based learning, and the study of computer science.



Computer Literacy Programme will be mandatory in Jordan's 500 secondary schools

Students will also be able to learn word processing, data base and spread sheets. Students in the 11th and 12th grades will be able to take advanced computing courses as electives. Courses, such as commerce and business educa-

tion, will use computers in their daily classwork, Hiasat said.

Eventually, computer courses will be introduced to students in grades seven, eight, and nine, he said.

"The Ministry is very keen to

introduce modern technology to students at an early age," he said. "We hope to become a centre of excellence for the area ... to provide neighbouring countries with software, hardware and human experience."

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THE JERUSALEM STAR 3





By Linda Busche  
Star Staff Writer

THE SEVENTH Jerash Festival of Culture and Arts was opened last Wednesday under the Royal patronage of Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor. And no sooner the event was declared open for the public than waves of people flooded the old Roman city, crowding its colonnaded street and restoring life to what had once been a seat of great civilization.

The opening night, however, was marked with some chaos as enthusiastic crowds were met with confused guards whose handling of the situation was not very satisfactory.

Director Tarke Masarwah, however, says he was not aware of the problems as they occurred Wednesday night because he was escorting King Hussein around the festival site. Later, Masarwah says, he heard that some people met with difficulty at the festival.

"I would like to express my sorrow for any problems with the opening," he says. "For those who met with difficulty, we owe them an apology."

Not everyone had complaints about the opening, however. In fact, three American men were quite enthusiastic about it — especially the opera "Rigoletto." They had been asked if they would be interested in walk-on parts in two acts. So, David Duncan, Patrick Gaffney and Wallace Sanders ended up playing Swiss guards — after not being sure they would even be admitted. Several Italian and Jordanian women also acted as courtiers in the first act.

The festival's atmosphere was, orderly and relaxed on the following evenings. About 1,500 opera aficionados entered the South gate without incident and enjoyed the second performance of the opera. Friday, the 3,000 seat theatre hosted the first performance of the Syrian operetta "Zanoubia."

Friday's crowd seemed not to mind that operetta was not live. They clapped along with the songs that had been taped prior to the performance, drowning the strains of the small orchestra.

The enthusiasm of the festival patrons spread throughout the site — from the 50 people attending the Korean acrobatic act to those resting under the tent



His Majesty King Hussein lights the torch of the festival

## Jerash Glimpses of the festival

of the Ma'an Folklore group. Members of the group invite visitors to sit on cushions and watch them grind coffee. The men, dressed in white thobes and red houndstooth kaffiyas, give a musical performance as they work, rhythmically grinding coffee. The performance ends as the coffee is brewed and the guests are served.

Under the hill where the Ma'an group has pitched its tent, several Turkish craftsmen and women have set up shops among the ruins. They sell silk and woolen rugs, hand painted silk scarves, brass and copper pots. Visitors browse through the stalls looking at purses and jewellery.

Zuhair Arikdai greets visitors as they admire her silk paintings. Her designs are influenced by traditional Ottoman works, and her husband Nail, a wood carver, helps with the calligraphy. The Arikdais, like the other Turkish artists, are participating in their first Jerash festival. They have just returned from the United States, where they displayed their work at the Art Institute of Chicago in conjunction with the exhibit on The Age of Sultan Suleyman the Magnificent.

Jordanian artists who participated in last year's exhibition said this year's business lagged in the festival's early days. Weavers whose displays were near the Turkish exhibition com-

plained the location was out of the way.

"Sales are fine, but last year was better when we were on the way (to the theatre)," said a woman selling snakeskin handbags.

Display tables lining the stone paths are crowded with visitors watching the artists at work. Several people flock around a man curving names into small pieces of wood. Others encircle a table filled with bowls of coloured sand, where the artist is making intricate designs through a funnel into narrow glass bottles.

The 29-year-old artist, Mr. Sarhan, learned sand designing from his father 18 years ago. He now owns a shop in Aqaba; his sand is from Aqaba and Petra. The beige and white sands are natural; Sarhan dyes the others.

Sarhan discusses his trade as he fills a small bottle. Designs in small bottles take about seven minutes to complete, but those in wine bottles take about a half hour. Sarhan last participated in the Jerash festival in 1985, and he says business was better then. He echoes the complaints of several other artists about the organization of the handicraft exhibition, saying that several people weren't assigned stalls although they had paid in advance for them.

Around the corner from Sarhan's table, a man links turquoise beads to a silver chain. He has just completed a similar bracelet with jade beads; each creation takes about four hours to complete. The bracelets are simple projects compared with his jewelled daggers and filigree has been in Ibrahim Ozgul's family for several centuries. Ozgul studied chemistry and mathematics in college. But, dissatisfied with the salary such an education would provide, he thought, "forget it, I will take on my father's trade."

Since then, Ozgul has been coming to Jerash with his father. This is their seventh festival, and Ozgul says he is disappointed in this year's management of the handicraft exhibition. According to Ozgul, those responsible for the handicraft exhibition know little about crafts and craftsmanship, which has led to several problems, including similarities between several craft booths, which was not allowed at past festivals. Next year, he would like to see one of the craftsmen direct their section.

"I'm paying JD 20 to be here, which is nothing," he says. "But, I'm not here for business, I'm here for public relations and I can hardly cover the expenses of closing my store and coming here... I do it also for Jordan... to show the craftsmanship of her people."

By the end of the evening visitors have straggled from the theatres and restaurants to the parking lots. The sidewalks are empty, save for a few men picking up litter.

At 2 am, handicraft booths are closing down. Soldiers living in tents on the hillside watch as visitors drive toward Amman. They alone remain at the site, until 4,000 people arrive the next afternoon.

During a dinner given in its honour by Philippine Ambassador to Jordan, Juan V. Saez at his residence, the U.P. Filipiniana, although not basically a singing group, rendered a number of Filipino songs. It received a standing ovation from the audience that included Mr. Hanl Al Arnad,



By Vanessa Batrouni  
Special to The Star

THE EQUATION: "theatre (actors + writers) = times audience" is the strength behind the newly formed British Actors Theatre Company, which brought its highly acclaimed "The Taming of the Shrew" to the Jerash Festival Tuesday and Wednesday nights.

In an era of flourishing touring companies the British Actors Theatre Company is riding on the crest of a wave of new actor-manager companies that improve quality through the resources of its actors.

Co-founder Kate O'Mara, a renowned TV and stage star, who turned down lucrative Dyestudy episodes to pursue her theatre career, is a great believer in this style of management. In a profession over-saturated with middle men whose priorities are commercial, she believes that poor managers have produced low quality theatres through inferior sets and costumes and inexperienced casts in their attempt to save money. In her company, which she founded with Peter Woodward (son of Equalizer star Edward Woodward), she aims to provide "quality... with casts that make a commercial sense."

"We are an actor company, run by actors for actors... who are all about taking theatre back where it belongs into the hands of the people who deliver the goods on stage," she says.

In practice the actors are not only responsible for the development of their characters but are also in control of the concept, design, and direction of their production. The legion of non-performing professionals, such as directors and designers who impose their ideas on actors from the outside, are dispensed with.

Kate O'Mara maintains that, by freeing the actor from the shackles of the director, his creativity is released and his lost self-reliance regained. On the whole she believes that a actor's instincts are right and this instinctual approach breathes

## The 'Shrew' is tamed in Jerash

new life into the interpretation of the classics hitherto held in the deadening grips of the academic. In the rehearsal, process ideas are exchanged and triggered, imaginations are pooled, and the result is a richer, more exciting, and at times innovative production. A clash of ideas is democratically resolved by voting, and an "outside eye", usually a member of the company, holds a mirror up to the overall presentation identifying failures in pace and communication.

In order for the company to survive (as yet it receives no Arts Council grants) it has opted for a degree of necessary commercialism without compromising its standard. Star names from television are cast to interest major theatres and guarantee audiences, and plays are chosen both for their artistic merit and popular appeal. As an actor company they have a natural bias towards the British and European classics and, with the National Theatre and RSC bowing out of touring the classics, the field is now wide open for such ventures. The British Actors Theatre Company debuted with "The Taming of the Shrew," but have since produced Shakespeare's "As You Like It."

The choice of the "Shrew" for Jerash rested on the setting which lends itself more to Padua than the Forest of Arden. The play too, being more immediate, physical and action-packed, is more accessible to an audience not well versed in the Elizabethan classics. As one of Shakespeare's early comedies the play drew heavily on its Roman and Greek predecessors. The riotous courtship of Petruchio and Katherine is more in the spirit of the Roman market-place than of the courtly atmosphere of contemporary Europe. The ritual of wooing is reduced to a boisterous lighting match and love. Courtship and even marriage are mocked by the antics of the hero and heroine. The subplot, the wooing of the younger and more desirable Bianca by an army of love-sick suitors (taken from the Italian play "I Supplicanti" by Aristos), provides the

contrasting glucose to Petruchio's courtship, who declares that "wealth is the burden of my wooing dance." For him love is a matter of business, not of sentiment, and money figures very strongly in the first half of the play.

In a recoil from conventional romanticism this maverick Romeo plies his betrothed not with flowers and song but with argument and physical combat. To Petruchio love is a practical, down-to-earth business. He seeks a wife who will be as "his house and as his household stuff." Unlike Lucentio or Hortensio, who elevate Bianca to angelic status, he is a realist who sees in Katherine a nonconformist spirited soul like himself, but who must be tamed to ensure the domestic comfort and harmony of heart and home that real life requires.

Through the subsequent marriages all the lead characters undergo a metamorphosis. Kate transforms from a shrew into a loving caring wife. Petruchio realizes that "his mind makes the body rich," — a development from his initial overt commercialism, — and Bianca, the modest maiden, resembles the former personality of her sister in her shrewish and resentful behaviour as a wife.

"The Taming of the Shrew" has universal popular appeal in its portrayal of the battle of the sexes. The spirited Katherine, in her resistance to the normal wooing process, is appreciated both by men and women. Shakespeare's text gives plenty of opportunity for slapstick humour, and the company, making full use of this, produces a light-hearted rollicking romp in the true Roman mould.

In order to remain neutral in their interpretation, with no conceptual barriers between the text and the audience, the company decided to present Shakespeare's "Shrew" in his period, in the 16th century costume. The opening scene, set in the busy University town of Padua, was used as a starting-point for rehearsals which, proceeding through a series of improvisa-

tions, unfolded the story in broad visual terms. Music plays an important part in capturing the atmosphere of the time (actors, with secondary musical and dance skills, are favoured when casting), and an ensemble of live music offstage, played by the actors of guitar, whistle, tambourine and recorders, brings an Elizabethan flavour to the whole fabric.

Katherine, unlike Shakespeare's later heroines such as Rosalind and Beatrice who have matured into timeless free thinkers of an independent status, has been strongly denounced by feminists for her eventual submission to the wily male.

But Kate O'Mara defends the play as a useful social document on that particular period of women's history when woman had to reconcile herself to society or live a miserable existence. Her portrayal of Kate, whom she has played three times, is that of an unloved woman who fears rejection. Her re-sulting bad behaviour alienates her further from family, friends and would-be lovers. She eventually finds the love and affection she craves in the wayward Petruchio and this in turn transforms her into her truer self.

The play has been acclaimed by critics for its "knockabout comic manner," replete with all the "physical excitement of a major sporting event," and it is these elements that brought this age-old story to life on the South Theatre stage.

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Kate O'Mara, from Dynasty's Diva to Shakespeare's Shrew

## Philippine Dance Group wins acclaim

AMMAN (Star) — The U.P. Filipiniana Dance Group, winning new acclaim for its brilliant performances at the 1988 Jerash Festival, has been contributing towards a better understanding of the Philippines in Jordan.

Sweeping on stage with grace and rhythm, amidst the ancient Greco-Roman ruins of Jerash, the Filipino dancers succeeded in portraying the multi-faceted character of the Filipinos and their rich cultural heritage.

"Excellent" and "wonderful" were the typical remarks from the audience that watched the group's opening performance on 18 July.

The Filipino group is billed for a six-night show at the Jerash Festival which started 13 July and ends 31 July. Even before its arrival the group, led by Prof. Cozazon Inigo, had been reaping good publicity.

During a dinner given in its honour by Philippine Ambassador to Jordan, Juan V. Saez at his residence, the U.P. Filipiniana, although not basically a singing group, rendered a number of Filipino songs. It received a standing ovation from the audience that included Mr. Hanl Al Arnad,

secretary-General of the Ministry of Culture, journalists, hotel managers and members of the Filipino community in Jordan.

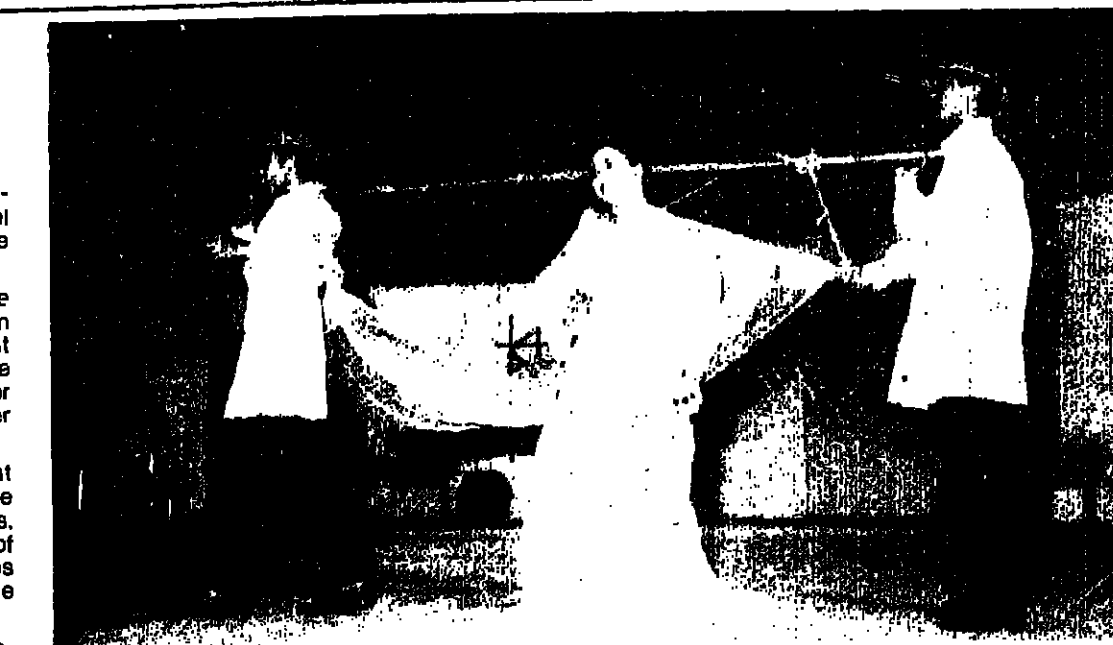
Ambassador Saez said the participation of the U.P. Filipiniana at the Jerash Festival, the first time for the Philippines to take part in it, is winning friends for the Philippines through a better understanding of its culture.

The group opened its show at the Artemis Theatre, where once stood the Temple of Artemis, goddess of fertility, thousands of years ago, with tribal dances from the northern part of the Philippines.

It followed this with dances reflective of Spanish influence. Among the more widely acclaimed were the "Maynila" and the "Jota Gumaquena," a dance of the Filipino elite when the Philippines was a Spanish colony, which was accented by bamboo castanets.

"The dances of this period are reflective of the ability of the Filipino to integrate and assimilate foreign influence into a style all his own. It becomes extremely difficult to delineate where the foreign influence ends and where the Filipino essence begins," said Prof. Inigo, annotating the show.

The later part of the programme was highlighted by songs and dances depicting the culture of Muslims in Southern Philippines and the moods and lifestyle in the Philippine countryside exemplifying the warmth, exuberance, and hospitality of the people.



Filipino dancers sweep with grace and rhythm

A standout among the Muslim dances was "Singkil," a dance of Muslim royalty. The dancers also received standing ovations for their performance of such rural dances as "Harana," "Pandango sa Iliw," "Maglalatik," "Binasuan," "Pandango sa Samballo," and the popular "Tinikling," depicting rice birds escaping bamboo traps set by farmers.

Winning the hearts of the audience was soprano Ma. Cristina Degulla, who thrilled everyone with the range and quality of her voice in her renditions of "Sa Kabukiran," a song of rustic joy, "Pamaypay ng Maynila" and "Daing a-la-ud."

The entire show summed up the moods and "mores" of the various periods, from the distant past to the present, in Philippine history.

THE JERUSALEM STAR 5



Ma'an Folklore Group offers visitors a variety of traditional dances as well as free-of-charge Arabian coffee



Jordan Army Band: a regular attraction of the festival

21 JULY 1988



# DANCE by a 'fast company'



By Diane C. Chlangwa  
Star Staff Writer

With a repertoire specially chosen to reflect the culture and dance of the United States, the Dayton Ballet Company of Ohio performed last night in Jerash marking their first visit ever to the Middle East.

The Dayton Ballet performance, which was held in the ancient city's South Theatre is one of the four ballets scheduled for this year's festival.

Having recently marked its fiftieth season, Dayton Ballet is the second oldest regional company in the United States today. During that time it has become an international, as well as local, success story.

Founded in 1927 by Josephine and Hermene Schwarz, the Dayton Ballet or "The Experimental Group for Young Dancers," as it was known then, began by accident. Co-founder Josephine Schwarz, who was a dancer at the time, found herself injured and unable to dance in New York. Her knee injury forced her to return to Dayton where her sister Hermene had been teaching at the Schwarz School of Dance, founded by the two in 1927.

Refusing to sit at home during her recuperation period, Miss Jo, as she is better known today, gathered seven of the most advanced students from the school, choreographed five new works for them, and arranged for rehearsal and performance space at the Dayton Art Institute. In May 1938, the Experimental Group for Young Dancers held their first performance at a meeting of the Bookworms Club.

Following that performance, the group began to perform throughout the next year at clubs, PTA meetings, special events and on a Dayton Art Institute lecture series.

For the last fifty years, Miss Jo has been teacher, choreographer and inspiration to generations of dancers. She has taken her efforts to promote dance in the United States beyond her work in Dayton. The company has become a professional company of eighteen dancers of which sixteen are performing here in Jordan.

At present it is under the artistic direction of Stuart Sebastian who, at age 14, created a full-length ballet for Miss Jo's company. It also has a 28-member pre-professional adjunct company — Dayton Ballet II, directed by Camille Izard.

The Dayton Ballet also operates the Dayton Ballet Dance Center, formerly the Schwarz School of the Dance, as part of its continuing commitment to excellence in dance education and performance.

The Dayton Ballet maintains a rigorous schedule of perfor-

mances both at home and on tour throughout the eastern United States and Canada. The company made its first appearance into the international limelight following its recent August 1987 Pan American Games performance which was televised to 38 world.

His experience was of great significance and importance to the company in that it was while performing at the games that they were noticed by a Jordanian committee who later asked them to perform at this year's Jerash Festival. Throughout the 50 years of its existence the Dayton Ballet has continued to strive to create its own innovative programming as it continues to develop a performance, style and look that is unique to the company.

Says Jim Albright, touring director of the company, "Unlike a lot of ballet companies that set a certain size and height for its female and male dancers, our company has a very distinguished and unique personality that is allowed to flourish and grow on stage." He adds, "many of the parts for our dancers have been choreographed for specific individuals and so you're looking at fourteen soloists who also do ballets."

Of the various jazzy and boisterous numbers performed by the group are "Romance," a lyrical piece about love and romance set to the music of Rachmaninov's Variations on a Theme of Corelli. Another, "Fast Company" — which concluded last night's performance, is a sassy tribute to the jazz piano stylings of the late Errol Garner filled with dance steps full of sudden twists and humorous turns. Both these numbers are written by director Stuart Sebastian.

Performing with the group here in Jordan is Dayton Ballet dancer Barbara Pontecorvo, who adds, "Fast Company is special. It is the company's signature number and most people know us by it."

In addition to presenting full-length works, the company boasts a commitment to premiering new works by America's finest young choreographers. With over 200 world premieres



The Dayton Ballet performs its signature piece

to its credit, including the record-breaking premiere of Stuart Sebastian's "The Little Angel" in December 1983, and his newest Christmas ballet, "The Night Before Christmas" — Dayton Ballet's repertoire contains works by renowned choreographers Marjorie Mussman, Mary Giannone, Loyche Houlton, Suzanne Walker, Dermot Burke, Beas Saylor, Edward Verso and Daniel Duell.

Commenting on the company's having been chosen to perform at the Jerash Festival this year, Gregory Robinson, also a dancer for Dayton Ballet since 1980 adds, "It's wonderful that we actually get to do this when you think about all the companies in the States that could have been picked."

The group's final performance will be tonight, 21 July, at 8:30 p.m. in the South Theatre. Tickets are JD 3 per person.

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21 JULY 1988

THE JERUSALEM STAR

## In Brief

• Feasibility studies are underway to establish a Jordanian Company for Hotel Management which will include Amra, Aila, Aqaba, and Holiday in Hotels.

• Minister of Industry, Trade and Supply, Mr Hamdi Taba left for London this week to attend the seminar on the "Horizons of economic and investment co-operation between Britain and the Arab countries."

In the seminar, Mr Taba will call for the achievement of a bilateral even-handed balance of trade by increasing Arab exports to Britain.

• A high level Egyptian economic delegation arrived in Amman this week to discuss economic and commercial co-operation between the two countries and to exchange protocol documents.

• The Cereals Sales Central Committee decided Sunday to close all buying centres in the Kingdom on Thursday, 21 July 1988.

The buying centres already received 52086 tonnes of wheat, 18898 tonnes of barley, 6123 tonnes of lentil, and 200 tonnes of chick-peas.

• Minister of Transportation, Mr Khaled Haj Hassan, received Sunday the General Manager of the Iraqi Water Transportation Corporation, Mrs Zahera Janaby. They discussed the methods of co-operation between the two countries and the facilities given to Iraqi ships and imports at Al-Aqaba port.

• The Syrian Minister of Construction and Reclamation Dr Marwan Al-Farra arrived in Amman Tuesday to discuss with the Jordanian officials the methods of co-operation between the two countries, and to review the progress of Al-Wahda Dam construction project.

• The total sales of the Jordan Petroleum Refinery company amounted to 1402861 metric tonnes in the first half of 1987.

Compared with 1986, the sales of liquid gas increased by nine per cent, benzene two per cent, gasoline, 11 per cent, solar one per cent, and white spirits increased by 41 per cent.

• Minister of Transportation and Telecommunication has decided to form a committee to study the costs of transferring goods by trucks from Jordan to Egypt through the Aqaba-Nuwayba land bridge in order to set the required quota.

• Sources at the Jordan Industrial Cities Corporation stated that nine companies already started production.

Moreover, the corporation finished the procedures to establish an exhibition in Sahab to serve the companies to show their productions. It is now working on inviting companies to start preparing their wings at the exhibition.

The committee consists of representatives from the Ministry of Transportation, and from various land transportation companies in Jordan.

## To develop investment, New policies effective after Eid

AMMAN (Petra) — New economic policies and measures will be issued after the Eid Al-Adha holidays to complement the recently issued foreign currency exchange regulations, according to the committee for Finance, Economy and Planning which met this week under the chairmanship of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

The economic policies are directly related to developing local, Arab and foreign investments in the Kingdom in light of the prevailing stability. These policies will aim at providing investment demand in order to encourage individual initiatives in all productive fields and to simplify trade measures. They also aim at increasing the local production quality in order to compete in the international market.

The committee discussed the progress of the 1988-1990 five-year development plan, comparing the goals with the achievements reached so far.

It was proven that the achievements were satisfactory in spite of the economic recession prevailing in the region, the decrease of Arab aids and remittances, and the instability of the international currencies.

The plan, which initially aimed at 4 per cent local income

growth per annum, actually achieved 3.1 per cent, which is considered satisfactory in comparison with the economic situations in Jordan and the neighbouring countries.

However the local economy succeeded in decreasing consumption and imports, increasing exports and reducing the deficit in the balance of trade according to the goals set for this period.

The committee noticed that the main investments concentrated on the infrastructural works. The education, transportation, energy and water sectors invested over JD 500 million on various projects particularly in Mafrq, Tafila, Karak and Ma'an.

However, the private sector's investment in commodities and services did not achieve the set goals in spite of the policies put forward to encourage the investment of this sector.

The committee emphasized the need to activate the private sector's contributions to the development programmes and to investment.

Prince Hassan reviewed the conditions of the Jordanian labour market and its suffering from the structural instability which affected the balance of its supply and demand. The committee agreed on developing the



Prince Hassan reviews conditions of labour market

educational and administrative process in order to change the traditional view towards employment.

Concerning the future development phase, it was agreed that the Kingdom will concentrate on small and medium-scale projects in order to increase and diversify production, in addition to increase employment opportunities.

Moreover, it was agreed on concentrating on the productive projects, exports and the tourism

sector in order to bring more foreign currencies to the country.

The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Zaid Rifa'i, Deputy Prime Minister and Education Minister Dhuqan Al-Hindawi, the Planning Ministry secretary general, director general of the Department of Statistics, director of Prince Hassan's office, the Crown Prince's economic advisor and a number of officials from the Ministry of Planning.

## Import fair highlights developing countries

AMMAN (Star) — With 33 countries participating, and 100,000 people expected to attend, the Taipei Import Fair (TIF) promises to bring into sharp focus a previously understressed sector of Taiwan's economy — trade relations with the developing world.

To be held from 27 August to 4 September in the CETRA Exhibition Hall at Taipei's Sungshan Domestic Airport, the nine day fair will open with a gala event attended by top government and private business officials.

TIF '88 has been organized by the China External Trade Development Council (CETRA). Taiwan's leading trade promotion body, to assist developing countries sell their materials and products in Taiwan and neighbouring Asian countries, promote investment opportunities, and highlight tourist attractions.

About 2,000 participants from developing countries will be coming to Taipei to man booths and hold talks at the show. Apart from businessmen in Taiwan, those from neighbouring developed and NIC countries such as Japan, Korea, Hongkong and Singapore, have been invited to the show, which is the first of its kind to be held in Asia outside Japan.

Products on display will range from raw materials such as minerals, agricultural products and gemstones to handicrafts, industrial products including textiles, toys, sporting goods and machinery.

Advantages of investing in the participant countries will be stressed both in displays and associated discussions, while

airlines, hotels and national organizations will promote the tourist sector.

While nearly all the manufactured products on display will be from fairly basic industries, Malaysia will be displaying its "proton" automobile as an example of how developing nations may get ahead in the future.

The number of countries which have so far registered to take part in the show are three from Africa; nine from Asia; four from Europe; seven from Latin America; four from the Caribbean; four from the Middle East; and two from Oceania. They will be manning 336 booths at the show, all decorated at CETRA's expense on instruction from the exhibitors.

A full programme of seminars and social activities will be organized for participants, and the Tourism Bureau will provide free-of-charge tours of Taipei city and its environs.

Discounts for up to 30 per cent will be offered at hotels in Taipei, ranging from three-star to five-star. The Flebar Hotel has been chosen as host hotel for the show, which will provide a shuttle bus service to and from the fair site.

For participants' reference, a briefing will be held at 10 a.m. on 26 August to outline show procedures and activities for the coming week. Each participating country is invited to send in videotapes of its people, culture and economic features, which will be used on local television to promote the fair.

THE JERUSALEM STAR 7

• ALGERIA

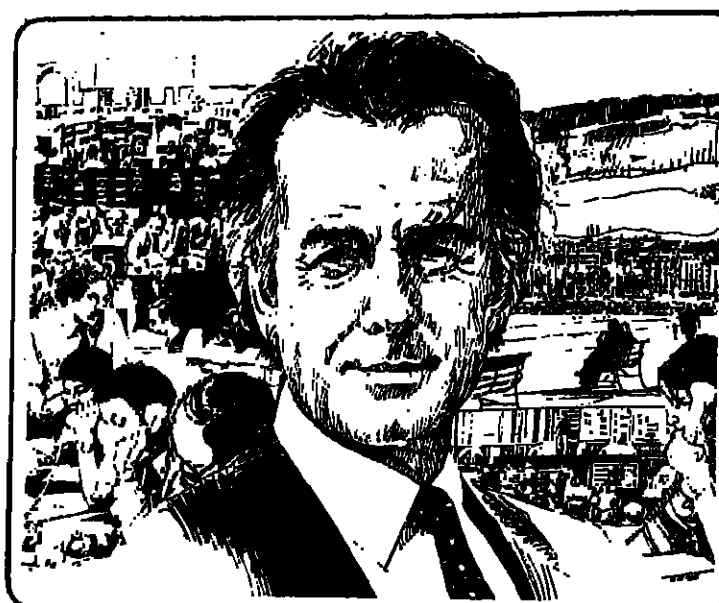
**Goats.** Supply of nanny and billy goats for breeding. Details on payment of AD 300 from Office National des Approvisionnements et des Services Agricoles (Onapsa), Direction Générale, Chemin Hassan Beniamane (Ex-Si Charles), PO Box 155, Birkhadem, Algiers, telephone 561950/561947, Telex 62325/62326 dz CD 23 July.

**Perfumery equipment.** Tender no 13/COSM/88. Supply of perfumery equipment, including laboratory equipment, filtration, pumps and coding equipment. Details on payment of AD 200 from ENAD, Unité Production Cosmétiques, PO Box 16, Zone Industrielle, 35300 Roubaix, Wilaia de Boumerdes, CD 23 July.

**Vehicles.** Tender no OP/1/88. Supply of vehicles, in six lots, including a bulldozer, a 35-tonne quarry dumper, loaders, mobile compressor and a lifting truck with compressor. Companies may submit offers for all or part of the tender. Details from Bureau Enammarbe d'Alger, 127 Boulevard Salah Bouakour, Fifth Floor, Algiers, or from Enammarbe, Direction Générale, Cité des Asters du 20 Aout 55, PO Box 228, Skikda, CD 23 July.

**Vehicle equipment.** Tender no BL001/88. Supply, in four lots, of equipment for vehicles, including renovation and recalculation machine-tools, maintenance equipment, and testing benches. Details on payment of AD 300 from Traversier, Département Approvisionnement, Direction du Matériel GOVEL (RADP), CD 23 July.

**Vehicle spares and machinery.** Tender no D01/88. Supply, in 11 lots, of spare parts and machinery for vehicles, tipper trucks, compressors, concrete unit, public works equipment, lifting and handling equipment, and lubrication unit. Details on payment of AD 500 from Entreprise des Travaux de Nasse (ETN), Direction Générale, Ancien Hôpital Maison de l'Habitat, PO Box



194, Saida CD 23 July.

**Cameras.** Tender no 17/88. Supply of 100 cameras. Details from Direction Générale de la Sécurité Nationale, Sous-Direction des Finances et de l'Équipement, Bureau des Marchés et des Subventions, Chemin Gaddouche Abdelkader, Hydrin, Algiers CD 30 July.

**Cutting equipment.** Tender no 11/88. Supply of cutting equipment in two lots. Details on payment of AD 400 from Ministère des Postes et Télécommunications, Direction du Budget Annexe, Sous-Direction des Marchés, Second Floor, Bureau 26, 4 Boulevard Salah Bouakour, Algiers, CD 30 July.

**Workshop equipment.** Tender no 01/88. Supply of workshop equipment and tooling. Details on payment of AD 150 from Entreprise Nationale des Adductions et du Transfert d'Eau, Hydro-Transfert, Direction Logistique, Route de Bouhid, An-

naba, CD 30 July.

**Refractory materials.** Supply of refractory materials. Details from Entreprise Nationale des Verres et Abrasifs (Enava), Unité Verre Oran, Département Approvisionnement, CD 30 July.

**Laboratory glass production.** Tender no 04/88/DG. Supply, installation and commissioning of equipment to set up a complete laboratory glass production unit. Details on payment of AD 200 from Entreprise Nationale des Verres et Abrasifs (Enava), Direction Générale, Rue Zil-rout Youcef, El-Minzah, (Ex-Canastel), 31130 Oran, CD 30 July.

**Steel rods.** Tender no 8/1610/22. Supply of 300 tonnes of steel rods with a 76.2-millimetre diameter and a length of 4.65 metres, with a content of 0.8-1 per cent carbon, and 0.45-0.65 per cent manganese. Details on payment of AD 150 from Entreprise Nationale de Siderurgie, Sider, Complexe Siderurgique d'El-Hadjer, Service Communication Co-ordination and Programmation, Division Approvisionnement, PO Box 2055, Annaba, CD 30 July.

• EGYPT

Details of the following two tenders may be obtained from Extracted Oils & Products Company, 35 Suez Canal Road, Moharram Bek, Alexandria:

**Ventilator pipe.** Tender no 1/88/89. Supply of ventilator pipe to remove the smell of vegetable oil. Bid bond is \$10,000. Details on payment of EE 200, CD 31 July.

**Cooking oil pipes.** Tender no 2/88/89. Supply of two pipes to fill bottles with cooking oil, capacity 5,000 bottles an hour. Bid bond is \$20,000. Details on payment of EE 300, CD 1 August.

• ETHIOPIA

**Miscellaneous equipment.** CD extension. Supply of equipment for the coffee improvement project, as follows: 1) 5,000 bow saws, each with four spare blades; 2) 2,000 slashers; 3) 3,000 sprayer hoses; 4) 1,500 pruning saws; 5) 3,000 triangular files; 6) 1,400 fungicide sprayers; 7) six four-wheel-drive pick-up trucks; and 8) 80 175-cc motor-cycles. Open to EEC and African, Caribbean & Pacific (ACP) member states. Financed by the European Development Fund. Bids may be submitted for all or some lots. Details on payment of EB 50 from Coffee Improvement Project, Coffee & Tea Development Ministry, PO Box 2594, Addis Ababa, telephone 152203, New CD 31 August.

• IRAQ

**Air-servicing units.** Tender no 6/88. Supply of mobile air-servicing units. Details on payment of ID 10 from Import Department/Automobile Section, General Automobile Trading Company, Jurf al-Nadaf, PO Box 3270, Baghdad, CD 23 July.

**Cable accessories.** Tender no 8/3/14/88. Supply of cable accessories. Bid bond is ID 30,000. Details on payment of ID 10 from State Electricity for Government, Ministry of Industry & Minerals, Tawarar Square, Baghdad, CD 3 August.

Details of the following three tenders may be obtained from State Battery Manufacturing: Enterprise, Ministry of Industry & Minerals, Wazirya, PO Box 190, Baghdad, telex 212712 parren ik, cable BAREN BAGHDAD.

**PVC.** Tender no 35/5/88. Supply of polyvinyl chloride (PVC). Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of ID 5, CD 15 August.

**Battery separator.** Tender no 36/5/88. Supply of battery separator. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of ID 5, CD 18 August.

**Barium sulphate.** Tender no 37/5/88. Supply of barium sulphate. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of ID 5, CD 22 August.

• KUWAIT

Details of the following three tenders may be obtained from HPPC Secretariat, Kuwait National Petroleum Company, Room 57, First Floor, PO Box 70, Safat, 13001, telephone 42012, telex 23260/48205/22008/22457/22689 knpc kt/30041 knpcim kt:

**Steel bars and flanges.** Tender no 7/4258. Supply of steel bars and wide flanges. Details on payment of KD 2, CD 8 August.

**Road Tanker loader.** Tender no 7/4260. Supply of road tanker loader. Details on payment of KD 2, CD 8 August.

**Pipe and pipe fittings.** Tender no 7/4322. Supply of pipe and pipe fittings. Details on payment of KD 2, CD 8 August.

• PAKISTAN

**Post vans.** Maintaining at least 30 postal vehicles for the various post offices in Karachi postal area (metropolitan Karachi) for five years starting September 1988. Details on payment of Rs. 5,000 from Muhammad Yusuf Ali, Assistant Director General (Mail), Directorate General of Pakistan Post Offices, Government of Pakistan, Islamabad, telephone 851603, CD 31 July.

**Weighing-machine.** Supply of 30-tonne-capacity weighing-machine. Details on payment of Rs 100 from Purchase & Stores Manager, Sul Northern Gas Pipeline, Escort House, 26 Davis Road, PO Box 56, Lahore, CD 26 July.

Details of the following two tenders may be obtained from Deputy General Manager (Materials), Sul Gas Transmission Company, Karachi Terminal, University Road, Karachi, telephone 463143/461801:

**Pipe coating materials.** Tender no IRBP/CEP/006. Supply of the following pipeline coating materials for the Indus right bank pipeline capacity expansion project: 1) 2,130 tonnes of coal-tar enamel; and 2) 28,200 litres of synthetic primer. Financed by the Asian Development Bank. Details on payment of Rs 1,000, CD 18 August.

**Pipeline wrapping materials.** Tender no IRBP/CEP/007. Supply of the following pipeline wrapping materials for the Indus right bank pipeline capacity expansion project: 1) 5 million square feet of glass fibre inner-wrap; and 2) 5 million square feet of asbestos felt outer-wrap. Financed by the Asian Development Bank. Details on payment of Rs 1,000, CD 21 August.

• QATAR

Details of the following four tenders may be obtained from Administrative & Technical Affairs Department, Ministry of Finance & Petroleum, Cen-

tral Tenders Committee, PO Box 83, Doha, telex 4233 qatind/qat dohmp dh:

**Mobile pumps.** Tender no 113/89/536. Supply, to the civil engineering department, of 25 mobile pumps for sewerage division. Bid and performance bonds are QR 36,000 and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of QR 100, CD 30 July.

**Electrical Spares.** Tender no 124/8-9/540. Supply, to the civil engineering department, of 20 spare parts for sewerage division. Bid and performance bonds are QR 42,000 and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of QR 100, CD 30 July.

**Miscellaneous spares.** Tender no 125-3-9/541. Supply, to the civil engineering department, of 179 items in nine groups of miscellaneous spare parts for sewerage division. Bid and performance bonds are QR 27,000 and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of QR 100, CD 2 August.

**Tools and maintenance supplies.** Tender no 128-8-9/541. Supply, to the civil engineering department, of 900 items of tools and maintenance supplies for sewerage division. Bid and performance bonds are QR 50,000 and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of QR 100, CD 22 August.

• SAUDI ARABIA

Details of the following two tenders may be obtained from Directorate of Education, Dammam, Eastern Province, telephone 833845:

**Airconditioning O&M and repair.** Tender no 4. Operation and maintenance (O&M) and repair of central airconditioning at public library at Qatif. Details on payment of SR 50, CD 6 August.

**School cleaning.** Tender no 5. Cleaning of schools in Dammam. Details on payment of SR 20, CD 7 August.

Details of the following two tenders may be obtained from Supplies Department, Ministry of Interior, Airport Road, PO Box 2333, Riyadh 11134, telephone 4011844, telex 401822 more sj/402811 inform sj:

**Building maintenance and cleaning.** Tender no 10/1048. Maintenance and cleaning of directorate buildings and branches in Riyadh. Details on payment of SR 500, CD 2 August.

**Office cleaning.** Tender no 11/12. Cleaning of offices. Details on payment of SR 3,000, CD 6 August.

Details of the following two tenders may be obtained from Air Force Command, Ministry of Defence & Aviation, Airport Road, Riyadh 11165, telephone 4785900, telex 401188 mda sj:

**Air base O&M.** Operation and maintenance (O&M) of King Fahd air base in the north. Details on payment of SR 40,000, CD 17 September.

**Air base O&M.** Operation and maintenance (O&M) of King Fahd air base. Details on payment of SR 40,000, CD 17 September.

Details of the following three tenders may be obtained from Ministry of Health, Airport Road, Riyadh 11178, telephone 4012220/4012380, telex 401628 health sj/201157 dthm sj:

**Laboratory equipment.** CD extension. Tender no 1261. Supply of laboratory equipment. Details on payment of SR 3,000, CD 9 August.

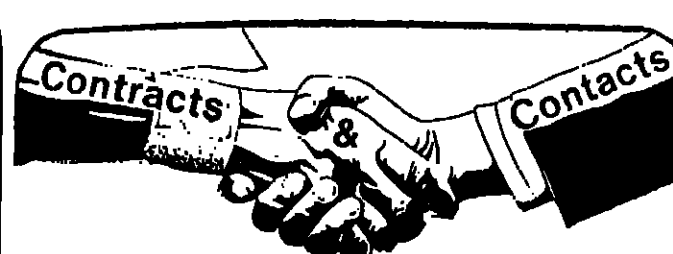
**Desalination unit.** Tender no 1272. Supply of desalination unit for industrial college. Details on payment of SR 3,000, CD 10 August.

**Electrical works.** Tender no 1273. Carrying out electrical works at King Abdul-Aziz hospitals in Makkah. Details on payment of SR 2,000, CD 13 August.

Details of the following four tenders may be obtained from Materials Management Department, Consolidated Electric Company East, for the Eastern Province (Scorco East), Building no 1, Dammam/Al-Khobar Road, PO Box 5190, Dammam 31422, telephone 8672300, telex 802720 kahraba sj:

**Outdoor distribution boxes.** Supply of outdoor distribution boxes. Details on payment of SR 500, CD 13 August.

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**TENDER NO. 25/88.** Supply of 30,000 tonnes of corn for the Ministry of Supply. Tender documents are available at the Tenders Secretariat for JD 5. Closing date: 4 August 1988.

**TENDER NOS. W/1/88/63, W/1/88/64, and W/1/88/65.** Supply of spare parts and machinery for Amman Governorate. Tender documents are available at the Tenders Department for JD 10, JD 20 and JD 20 respectively. Bond: five per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 15 August 1988.

**TENDER NO. 24/88.** Supply of fruits and vegetables for the Jordanian University. Tender documents are available at the Tenders Committee's Secretariat for JD 5. Bond: JD 1,000. Closing date: 1 August 1988.

**TENDER NO. A/L/29/88.** Supply of 80 chlorine apparatuses for the Ministry of Water and Irrigation. Tender documents are available at the Sales and Supplies Department for JD 15. Closing date: 9 August 1988.

**CENTRAL TENDER NO. 68/88.** Road design services for the Ministry of Public Works. Tender documents are available at the Government Tenders Department for JD 25. Closing date: 8 August 1988.

**TENDER NO. 44/88.** Consultant services for the school project for the Ministry of Public Works. Tender documents are available at the Government Tenders Department for JD 25. Closing date: 13 August 1988.

**TENDER NO. SH/G/3/1988 M.** Construction work for the Jordanian Armed Forces, the Royal Engineering Corporation. Tender documents are available at the Corporation for JD 10. Closing date: 3 August 1988.

**TENDERS NO. 45 — 57/S/88.** Maintenance and construction work for the Ministry of Education. Tender documents are available at the Buildings Services Directorate for JD 5 each. Closing date: 4 August 1988.

**TENDER NO. 11/88 F.** Supply of chemicals and glass material for the Faculty of Agriculture, the University of Jordan. Tender documents are available at the Tenders Committee's Secretariat for JD 5. Bond: five per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 13 August 1988.

**TENDER NO. 26/88.** Supply of 10,000 15,000 tonnes of sugar for the Ministry of Supply. Tender documents are available at the Tenders Secretariat for JD 5. Closing date: 9 August 1988.

**TENDER NO. A/L/45/88.** Supply of pipes and irrigation apparatuses for the Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Water Authority of Jordan. Tender documents are available at the Sales and Supplies Department, at the Authority, for JD 10. Closing date: 2 August 1988.

**TENDER NO. L12/88.** Supply of equipment for the electronics laboratory at the University of Mu'ta. Tender documents are available at the Central Tenders Committee's Secretariat for JD 10. Bond: five per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 7 August 1988.

**SUB-TENDER NO. 23/88.** Supply of metal sheets and pipes for the Signs Factory. Tender documents are available at the Government Tenders Department for JD 5. Closing date: 30 July 1988.

**TENDER NO. 24/88.** Supply and installation of air-conditioners at Al-Aqaba for the Ministry of Supply. Tender documents are available at the Tenders Secretariat for JD 5. Closing date: 6 August 1988.

**TENDER NO. 43/88.** Construction of a hangar for the Ministry of Public Works. Tender documents are available at the Government Tenders Department for JD 25. Closing date: 3 August 1988.

**TENDERS FOR the supply of the following for the General Supplies Department**

**TELEPHONE NUMBERS:** University of Jordan 679134, Ministry of Public Works 668481, General Supplies Department 641485, Ministry of Education 668191/12 lines, Ministry of Health 666131/10 lines, Royal Scientific Society 644700/701, Arab Potash Co. 666166, Royal Jordanian 679283, Jordan Cement Factories 665108, Jordan Phosphate Mines Co. 660144, Jordan Electricity Authority 815615, Water Authority 668111, Directorate of Buildings 646145/642642.

21 JULY 1988

Financial Market Weekly Report

Low trading

By Dina Al-Zorba  
Star Financial Market Analyst

THE TRADING volume, number of shares and contracts fell sharply at the Amman Financial Market this week. Meanwhile, the share prices of 35 companies decreased, while 15 increased.

This week a total of 933,206 shares was handled, at a total trading volume of JD 833,732, divided among 1,159 contracts, bringing the handling average to JD 186,746 per day. In the Over-The-Counter market, a total of 121,329 shares was handled, at a total trading volume of JD 48,303.

The shares of 66 companies were traded, classified as follows:

	Share of Market This Week	Last Week	+	-	0	Total	Weekly Entries
Banks	38.284%	48.497%	7	9	3	19	64
Insurance	1.571%	1.586%	0	3	3	6	11
Services	11.138%	6.587%	2	7	2	11	28
Industrials	49.006%	58.995%	6	18	8	30	101
<b>Total</b>			<b>15</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>204</b>

The daily trading volume as proportionate to the total market (JD 833,732) was as follows:

	Tuesday 12.7.88	Wednesday 13.7.88	Saturday 16.7.88	Sunday 17.7.88	Monday 18.7.88
<b>This Week</b>	26.858%	26.682%	13.750%	12.923%	17.985%
<b>Last Week</b>	31.671%	21.277%	16.054%	16.413%	14.583%

Prominent firms whose shares were traded in the market were as follows (share of sector, share of market):

Intermed. Petro-Chemil	26.950%	13.207%
Arab Bank	33.654%	12.884%
Petra Projects	64.836%	7.199%
Darco	17.874%	6.843%
Jo. Cement Fac.	10.579%	5.184%
Arab Aluminum Ind.	9.461%	4.636%
Jo. Sulpho-Chem.	8.140%	3.989%
Fin. & Cr. Corp.	7.755%	2.969%
Jo. Nat. Bank	7.88%	2.941%
Livestock & Poultry	11.278%	1.256%
Jo. Electricity	6.955%	0.774%
Int. Contracting & In	6.240%	0.695%
United Ins.	38.746%	0.577%
Yarmouk Ins. & Re-In	32.707%	0.513%
Amila Nat. Ins.	9.138%	0.143%
Holy Land Ins.	9.070%	0.142%

The following is a presentation of the sectoral handling per day of the total market:

	Banks	Insurance	Services	Industries
12/7	45.384%	0.883%	8.532%	45.218%
13/7	28.954%	2.305%	25.517%	43.221%
16/7	28.608%	3.122%	3.698%	64.572%
17/7	28.897%	0.300%	4.483%	66.217%
18/7	59.148%	1.173%	2.537%	38.140%
<b>Weekly Average</b>				
This Week	37.618%	1.553%	8.953%	51.874%
Last Week	46.127%	3.308%	5.664%	44.901%

Bonds & Notes

Development Bonds

— Maturity 1990, 8 1/4 % + m. per annum, 3,570 bonds for JD 37,485 (13.7.88)  
— Maturity 1990, 8 1/2 % per annum, 230 bonds for JD 2,461 (13.7.88)

THE JERUSALEM STAR 9

VIN DE CHATEAU



Taste the Good Life  
...even if you weren't born with a Silver Spoon



## Euro - Deposit Rates

	\$	DEM	LIT	FF	DFL	SF	YEN	£
1 M	7 1/2	3 1/4	10	7 3/8	3 15/16	2 15/16	4	1 M 7 5/16
2 M	7 9/16	3 3/8	10 3/8	7 7/16	3 15/16	2 15/16	4	2 M 7 7/16
3 M	7 5/8	3 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	4 1/16	3	4	3 M 7 11/16
6 M	7 7/8	3 3/4	10 3/4	7 11/16	4 1/8	3 1/16	4 1/8	4 M 7 3/4
9 M	8 1/8	3 7/8	11	7 15/16	4 3/8	3 1/8	4 1/8	5 M 7 15/16
1 Year	8 3/8	4 1/16	11 3/8	8 1/8	4 9/16	3 3/16	4 3/16	6 M 8 1/8
2 Years	8 3/4	4 1/2						9 M 8 7/16
3 Years	9 1/8	5 1/8						1 Year 8 3/4
4 Years	9 1/4	5 7/16						
5 Years	9 1/2	5 3/4						

Source: Finance and Credit Corp., (FCC), Amman.

## Arab Deposit Rates

	Saudi Riyal	Kuwaiti Dinar	Bahraini Dinar	U.A.E. Dirham
1 MTH	8 7/8 - 5/8	8 1/8 - 5/8	8 1/8 - 5/8	7 3/4 - 7 3/8
2 MTHS	8 7/8 - 5/8	8 1/4 - 5/8	8 1/4 - 5/8	7 7/8 - 7 1/2
3 MTHS	8 15/16 - 13/16	8 1/4 - 5/8	8 1/4 - 5/8	8 - 7 5/8
6 MTHS	8 15/16 - 13/16	8 1/4 - 5/8	8 1/4 - 5/8	8 1/4 - 7 7/8
1 Year	9 - 8 3/4	8 3/4 - 6 1/4	8 3/4 - 6 1/4	8 1/2 - 8 1/8

Source: Arab Bank Ltd., O.B.U., Bahrain, Spot 20.7.88

## Dollar - Gold

LONDON (AP) — Dollar rates in European trading:

	Monday 18.7.88	Friday 15.7.88	Monday 11.7.88
DEM	1.8823	1.8780	1.8295
SFR	1.5825	1.5555	1.5233
FRF	6.3415	6.3285	6.1595
DFL	2.1130	2.1150	2.0575
LIT	1,390.50	1,387.25	1,353.25
CAS	1.2095	1.2117	1.2215
YEN	134.75	134.85	134.85
£	1.8693	1.8635	1.8625
GOLD	436.25	438.40	437.25
SILVER	7.13	7.30	6.73

## Exchange Rates

JD (FILS)

	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell
S. Riyal	99.7	100.7	\$	369.00
L. Lira	1.02	1.11	£	614.7
S. Lira	11.7	12.3	DEM	196.2
I. Dinar	150	160	SFR	236.6
K. Dinar	1310	1320	FRF	58.2
E. Pound	155	165	YEN(100)	273.4
UAE Dh	101.5	102.5	DFL	174.00
O. Riyal	102	103	SKR	57.3
O. Riyal	89.5	90.5	LI(100)	26.5
B. Dinar	99	100	BFL(10)	93.8

## Economic Scene

## Exports to Iraq increase

AMMAN (Star) — The Arab Common Market's countries consumed 32.9 per cent of total Jordanian exports followed by 18.3 per cent for other Arab countries. Other exports were for the Socialist countries (12.6 per cent) and to the European countries (6.9 per cent).

According to the Central Bank of Jordan's annual report, exports to Iraq increased to reach JD 59.9 million, i.e. 24.1 per cent

of local exports, while exports to Saudi Arabia amounted to JD 26.2 million, i.e. 10.5 per cent.

Moreover, exports to Egypt increased to JD 13.4 million in 1987, compared with JD 4 million in 1986.

Jordan's main imports, however, were from the European Economic Community countries amounting to 31.4 per cent, followed by the AGM amounting to 13.2 per cent.

## Amman Financial Market

THE FOLLOWING is a list of 66 companies which traded at the Amman Financial Market listed in the following order: 1-15 companies whose share prices increased, 16-50 companies whose share prices decreased, and 51-66 companies which had no change in the prices of their shares.

	Opening	Closing	Change
1. Jo. Nat. Bank	2,530	2,540	+0.010
2. Housing Bank	1,820	1,850	+0.030
3. Jo. Kwt. Bank	1,430	1,450	+0.020
4. Petra Bank	1,920	1,970	+0.050
5. Jo. Fin. House	0,910	0,920	+0.010
6. Jo. Inv. & Fin. Corp.	2,010	2,070	+0.060
7. Inma Inv. & Fin.	0,640	0,680	+0.040
8. Jo. Electricity	1,520	1,560	+0.040
9. Irbid Electricity	0,850	0,880	+0.030
10. Jo. Cement Fac.	1,180	1,180	+0.020
11. Jo. Phosphate Mines	2,500	2,510	+0.010
12. Jo. Petroleum Ref.	7,350	7,370	+0.020
13. Woolen Ind.	0,700	0,710	+0.010
14. Jo. Worsteds Mills	4,540	4,550	+0.010
15. Jo. Pipe Mgt.	1,200	1,250	+0.050
16. Arab Bank	113,000	111,000	-2,000
17. Bank of Jordan	15,200	14,750	-450
18. Ind. Dev. Bank	1,560	1,530	-0.030
19. Jo. Gulf Bank	1,250	1,240	-0.010
20. Jo. Islamic Bank	1,790	1,750	-0.040
21. Jo. Securities Corp.	0,780	0,780	-0.020
22. Fin. & Cr. Corp.	0,590	0,570	-0.020
23. Nat. Portfolio Securities	0,720	0,710	-0.010
24. Darco	0,540	0,520	-0.020
25. Yarmouk Ins. & Re-ins.	1,100	1,080	-0.020
26. Holy Land Ind.	1,260	1,250	-0.010
27. Arab Life & Accident Ind.	0,990	0,960	-0.030
28. Garage Owners Fed. Off.	3,650	3,550	-0.100
29. Int. Contracting & Inv.	0,201	0,200	-0.001
30. Jo. Leasing Corp.	0,610	0,600	-0.010
31. Petra Projects	0,720	0,710	-0.010
32. Tajirco, Eq. Hire	0,790	0,780	-0.010
33. Livestock & Poultry	0,770	0,710	-0.060
34. Jo. Gulf R.E.S. Inv. Corp.	0,330	0,310	-0.020
35. Ind. Com. & Agr.	1,230	1,200	-0.030
36. Arab Pharm. Mgt.	1,950	1,920	-0.030
37. Jo. Dairy	0,980	0,980	-0.010
38. Jo. Paper & Cardboard	3,150	3,120	-0.030
39. Jo. Spin. & Weav.	0,770	0,760	-0.010
40. Dar Al-Dawa	1,540	1,510	-0.030
41. Arab Aluminium Ind.	1,640	1,620	-0.020
42. Nat. Steel	2,640	2,580	-0.060
43. Intermed. Petro-Chem.	1,220	1,180	-0.040
44. Jo. Chem. Ind.	1,590	1,550	-0.040
45. Universal Chem. Ind.	1,500	1,480	-0.020
46. Aladdin	1,200	1,170	-0.030
47. Jo. Ind. & Match	0,630	0,620	-0.010
48. Nat. Cable & Wire Mgt.	1,010	0,990	-0.020
49. Jo. Wood Ind.	1,120	1,090	-0.030
50. Jo. Sulpho-Chem.	2,570	2,530	-0.040
51. Al-Mashreq Cur. Ex.	14,000	14,000	
52. Nat. Fin. Inv.	1,800	1,800	
53. R. Es. Inv. Co.	0,480	0,480	
54. Philadelphia Ins.	0,820	0,820	
55. Ahia Nat. Ins.	1,230	1,230	
56. United Ins.	0,950	0,950	
57. Dar Al-Sha'ab	0,480	0,460	
58. Jo. Nat. Lines	0,870	0,870	
59. Jordan Tobacco & Cigarettes	14,500	14,500	
60. Jo. Tanning	2,010	2,010	
61. Jo. Ceramic Indm.	1,310	1,310	
62. Public Mining Co.	0,220	0,220	
63. Jo. Lime & Silic. Brick Ind.	0,310	0,310	
64. Arab Paper Converting & Tr.	0,380	0,380	
65. Nat. Ind.	0,380	0,380	
66. Jo. Rock Wool	0,610	0,610	

## Kuwait Financial Market

THE FOLLOWING is a list of the stock closing prices at the Kuwait Financial Market as quoted by Al-Anba' on 18 July 1988, compared with the previous closing:

Kwt Nat Bank	0.900	0
Gulf Bank	0.390	0
Com. Bank	0.290	0
Kwt. Ahi Bank	0.365	0
Barqan Bank	0.280	0
Kwt. House of Finance	0.450	0
Kwt. Inv.	0.176	0
Int. Inv.	0.172	0.002
I.F.A.	0.100	0
Nat. Inv.	0.100	0
Kwt. R. Es.	0.226	0
Nat. R. Es.	0.208	0
Ref. Ind.	0.405	0
Pharm. Ind.	0.188	-0.002
Public Stores	0.172	-0.002
Mobile Tel.	0.390	-0.005
Com. Mkt. Cmpx	0.018.5	0
Livestock I.I.	0.222	0
United Poultry	0.220	-0.008
Kwt. Foods	0.305	0

## Non-Kuwaiti Companies

Bahrain Int. Bank	0.067	0
Coast Inv.	0.102	0

## Money market

## Gulf Currencies

S. Riyal	3.7495 - 05
K. Dinar	0.28390 - 00
B. Dinar	0.376970 - 07
O. Riyal	3.6390 - 20
O. Riyal	0.38490 - 10
L. Lira	351.25 - 75
UAE Dh	3.6720 - 40

Source: A.B.L., O.B.U., Bahrain

## Gold in Jordan

AMMAN (Star) — Prices of gold in Amman for this week were as follows:

18 ct. JD 4,000 per gramme	
21 ct. JD 4,500 per gramme	
24 ct. JD 5,650 per gramme	
One kilogramme (9999) JD 5,185,000	
Ounce..... JD 176,000	
(10 cm x 31 grammes)	
Rashadi Pound..... JD 33,500	
(Seven grammes)	
Sterling Pound..... JD 38,000	
(Eight grammes)	

Source: Yousif Abu Sara, Jewellers, Amman.

## Gold International

LONDON (AP) — Late gold prices (in US dollars per troy ounce):

London	436.25 Bid
Paris	433.99 Fixed
Frankfurt	438.09 Fixed
Zurich	435.00 Bid
Hong Kong	440.00 Bid

## Spot Dollar

LONDON (AP) — Interbank spot dollar rates at London were as follows:

LONDON (AP) — Interbank spot dollar rates at London were as follows:

£	1.6720.35
SFR	1.5585-95
LIT	1391-1392
FRF	6.3340-90
DEM	1.8765-75
DFL	2.1180-90
BFL	39.37 - 40
DKR	7.1640 - 90
NKR	6.8500 - 50
SKR	6.4450 - 70
YEN	134.80 - 90
As\$	13.23 - 24
Ca\$	1.2103 - 08
S. Pes.	124.45 - 65
F. Mark	4,4580 - 20
G. Drach	150.65 - 151.05



## Vessels calling on Aqaba Port

## Amin Kavar &amp; Sons Co Red Sea Shipping Agency

Serving Area	Name of Line	Name of Vessel	Arrival Date
A) Black Sea (Ro-Ro)	SDP	Reutov Ruzhany K. Novikov Radomyehli Katya Zelenko	2/6/88 28/6/88 6/7/88 8/7/88 14/7/88
B) Australia	Baltic	G. Pyas	23/7/88
C) Yugoslavia + Med. (Conts.)	Jadranska	P.S. Odred A. Trader H. Senjanovic Marjan Phares	24/6/88 30/6/88 7/7/88 14/7/88
D) Far East (Cont. + Cont.)	PIL	Kota Wijaya Kota Berani Kota Wrasma Kota Raja	28/6/88 1/7/88 23/7/88 5/8/88
E) GDR + North Continent of Europe (Conts.)	D.S.R.	Sigmund Jaehn Pritzwalk	26/6/88 19/7/88
F) Europe (Ro-Ro)	HUAL	Hual Karnita Hual Margarita	7/7/88 22/7/88
G) Eastern Europe (Conv. + Cont.)	POL	Zili Waza	20/7/88
H) North America (Conv. + Cont.)	Oasis Liberty Conflo		T.S. T.S. T.S.
I) Egypt + Red Sea	Kawar Egypt	Mansoura	2/7/88
J) Romania	Navrom	Pales Fagel Filoara	2/7/88 6/7/88 18/7/88

## Arab Containers Services Co.

R.M.S. Laguna. Voyage No. 46, departing Venice 6 May, Ravenna 7 May, arriving Aqaba 16 May 1988.	Thames, Trident Eagle. Voyage No. 6 departing Brazilian ports 2 April, arriving Aqaba 5 May 1988.
R.M.S. Stephen J. Voyage No. 48, departing Venice 6 June, Ravenna 7 June, arriving Aqaba 17 June 1988.	Thames, Eastern Wizard. Voyage No. 7 departing Brazilian ports 13 May, arriving Aqaba 14-22 June 1988.
R.M.S. T.A.N. Voyage No. 49, departing Ravenna 15 June, Venice 17 June, arriving Aqaba 27 June 1988.	Thames Trident Dusk. Voyage No. 8 departing Brazilian ports 25 May, arriving Aqaba, 8 July 1988.
Thames, Capteen Sea. Voyage No. 5, departing Brazilian ports 31 March, arriving Aqaba 21 May 1988.	Thames Trident Eagle. Voyage No. 9, departing Brazilian ports 30 June, arriving Aqaba 20 August 1988.

## Foreign companies

AMMAN (Star) — The following is a list of international firms, with a multitude of specialties, wishing to establish export & import ties with Jordanian firms. Interested companies may initiate direct contacts at their addresses accordingly:

## Automobiles &amp; Spare parts &amp; Supplies

Lidawi Badon, Gilewizer Kehre 4, D-2000 Norderstedt. Tel: (040) 527 91 67. Telex: 212807 Bist D. West Germany.

Sales and Advertising Agency, Gerald Williams, General Manager, Garender Weg 12, D-5800 Hagen 1-Berchum. West Germany.

US World Traders Inc., Mr Michael Andrews, Vice President, P.O. Box 3458, Beverly Hills, California 90212, USA.

Timmons Industries, 18, Hamilton Street (Suite 8), Bound Brook, New Jersey 08805. Tel: 9102406541 Cincor Ltd. UQ, USA.

Able International Trading Co., P.O. Box 3728, Fullerton, California, 92634. Telex: 5106012402, USA.

3RD Investments Ltd., R. Hassan, Director, Sunlight House, Quay Street, Manchester M3 3L, England.

Overseas Marketing Company, Christian Robinson, Marketing Manager, 6, Longlands House, Beach Road, Sparkhill, Birmingham B11 4PH, England.

Sogad International (UK) Ltd., A. Mathiotte, Director, Groydon Airport Ind Park?, 69 Imperial Way, Telex: 925029 Sogad g, England.

H. Woodward & Son Plc., W.A. Wellings off, General Manager, Riceland, Liverpool, England.

## T. Gargour &amp; Fils

## Red Sea Area Services

SERVING AREA	NAME OF LINE	NAME OF VESSEL	ARRIVAL DATE
A- Far East- (Container + RoRo + Conv.)	Mitsui O.S.K. Lines	Eastern Splendour Concord Ibuki Golden Ace Arc Aeolos Encouragement Chikas Merchant Pioneer	13-7-88 18-7-88 21-7-88 4-8-88 6-8-88 30-8-88 1-9-88
B- South Europe- (Container + RoRo + Conv.)	Sudan Shipping Line Ltd.	Khartoum V. 2/88 Blue Nile V. 8/88 White Nile V. 8/88	18-7-88 24-7-88 6-8-88
C- U.S.A. - Canada - Gearbulk Line Australia (Bulk)		F. Dufferin Maersk Seabrook F. Fronenac Allegre Cemtex Yuan Arrow Pride	25-7-88 28-7-88 5-8-88 19-8-88 20-8-88 1-9-88
D- North Cont. Ports- (Conv.)	Gearbulk Line	Cormorant Arrow Lista Westfield	21-7-88 15-8-88 13-9-88
E- Red Sea Ports- Pan Arab Line (Conv.)		Aldrisi V. 9/88 Aldrisi V. 10/88	20-7-88 1-8-88

## Jordan National Lines

HITTEEN, in Aqaba 26 April, 7 May 1988. Dates R/V 27.02-07.05: SA 31.03-03.05 Duration R/V 71 days. SA 38 days.

EDFUM JUNIOR III, in Aqaba 23 May 1 June. Dates R/V 07.04-01.06 SA 17.04-01.06. Duration R/V 56 days. SA 35 days.

HITTEEN II, in Aqaba 13 June 24 June Dates. R/V 07.05 - 24.06. SA 21.05-24.06. Duration R/V 50 days. SA 35 days.

The above three vessels are enroute Suez Canal, (Al-Karamah) discharging in Bremen 21.02.88. Hitte discharging Nordenham 23.03.88. EDFUM Junior III discharging Taragona 12.04.88. 13.04.88). Antwerp, Bremen, Sheerness, Suez Canal and finally Aqaba.

## Job Market-place



Your TV guide

Channel  
2



A Very British Coup continues on Wednesday after the News in English

#### Saturday

6:00 Le Chevalier de Pardailhon: Maurevert reveals the details of the conspiracy against the king  
7:00 News in French  
7:15 Un DB de Plus with guest Lise Lolait  
7:30 News in Hebrew  
8:00 News in Arabic  
8:30 Mr. Belvedere  
9:00 Saturday Variety Show  
10:00 News in English

10:20 Feature Film "The River" - A family loses its crops to heavy rains, and then is threatened with losing its land to a greedy developer

4:30 Les Malheurs d'Alfred - a comedy by Pierre Richard. Alfred has been unlucky since the day he was born, and even in death can't escape misfortune.

6:00 La Chance aux Chénons, with Jacques Lantier and Lucile Marciano  
6:30 Rue Carnot  
7:00 News in French

7:15 Un DB de Plus, with Jeanne Mass  
7:30 News in Hebrew  
8:00 News in Arabic  
8:30 Check It Out

9:10 "The Magicians" - tells the story of the cinema as an industry since its early stages  
10:00 News in English  
10:20 The Equalizer: "Something Green"

11:10 Swan Lake - performed by a Soviet ballet company.

Monday  
6:00 Les Maitres de Temps

science fiction cartoons for children.  
6:00 Des Chiffres et Des Lettres  
6:30 Rue Carnot  
7:00 News in French  
7:15 Weekly Sports Magazine

7:30 News in Hebrew  
8:00 News in Arabic  
8:30 Perfect Strangers  
9:10 Secret Army  
10:00 News in English

10:20 Movie of the Week: "Camelot", with Richard Harris and Vanessa Redgrave - opulent version of the Broadway musical based on the classic tale of King Arthur and the knights of the round table

Tuesday  
6:30 Le Monde est a Vous - a variety and game show  
7:00 News in French  
7:15 Aujourd'hui en Jordanie, presented by Saleh Madi  
7:30 News in Hebrew  
8:00 News in Arabic

8:30 Clarence: a new comedy series about a man who sees the world as pretty much of a blur until he bumps into a housemaid called Janet.

9:10 Campaign: The general election campaign is under way  
10:00 News in English  
10:20 Hunter: "Change Partners and Dance"

11:10 "A Perfect Spy" - new seven-part serial based on the novel by John Le Carré

Wednesday  
4:30 French comedy film

"Sur un arbre perché" after a car accident the passengers find themselves hanging in a tree over a steep cliff.

6:30 Rue Carnot  
7:00 News in French  
7:15 Un DB de Plus, with Pierre Bachelet

7:30 News in Hebrew  
8:00 News in Arabic  
8:30 Three Up, Two Down: "Mirror Mirror on the Wall"

9:00 Space on Earth - Part 3  
9:10 Variety show starring Tina Turner  
10:00 News in English

10:20 "A Very British Coup" - part 3 When Harry decides to remove nuclear war-heads and American bases from British soil, the opposition decides that Harry must go.

Thursday  
6:00 Lucky Luke  
6:30 Rue Carnot  
7:00 News in French  
7:15 Un DB de Plus, with Mylene Farmer and Michel Delpech

7:30 News in Hebrew  
8:00 News in Arabic  
8:30 Throb  
9:10 Remington Steele: Our intrepid pair wing their way to London in hot pursuit of a stolen painting worth millions, but the mysterious Toni Roselli brings black-mail into the picture.

10:00 News in English  
10:20 Feature Film: "Archer of Fire", with James Mason, starts off innocently enough with a young teacher in Italy, but soon turns to violence

Friday  
6:30 Feature Film: "Deux Locataires pour L'Elysee" - the woman president of France finds that her husband is having an affair.

7:00 News in French  
7:15 L'Enceinte, a documentary  
7:30 News in Hebrew  
8:00 News in Arabic

8:30 The Spectacular World of Guinness Records  
9:00 Programme Preview  
9:10 The Charmer, eps. 4  
10:00 News in English  
10:20 Falcon Crest

11:10 Three's Company: "The Gift"



Reem Yasin's  
Cinema Corner

## 'My Fair Lady' — a choice of style and taste

THE MONDAY slot on JTV's Channel Two has so far lived up to our high expectations of what was promised us in the new cycle programme preview. It is obviously being reserved for film classics of quality and grandeur. Last Monday's choice of film in particular was quite a tasteful one, opening up a whole world of charm, elegance and ultimate grace.

Although "My Fair Lady" was presented on the small screen a few years back, it is certainly a film that endures viewing and reviewing over and over again. One never tires of watching this magnificent musical that dazzles both the eye and the ear with its artistically lavish sets and its entrancing melodies, just in the same way that one never tires of looking at a beautiful painting or listening to an enchanting piece of music.

This multi-Oscar winning film of 1964, which was also a smashing box-office hit at the time is a reproduction of the very successful stage show that had also starred Rex Harrison as Professor Higgins and Julie Andrews (instead of Audrey Hepburn in the film) as the fair lady, Eliza Doolittle. Both the film and the play are of course, based on George Bernard Shaw's literary classic, "Pygmalion" and preserving most of the characteristic Shawian biting humour.

Under the direction of George Cukor with his excellent command of the silver screen, an idealised Edwardian London is presented. And although the costumes seem stunningly theatrical and the sets at times have an almost fairy-tale magic, they all come vibrantly to life when the songs are sung. The songs of "My Fair Lady" are exceptional in their ability to reveal character, and the music and lyrics combine to convey changing attitudes and feelings.

We follow Professor Higgins's moods from the exasperation of "Why Can't A Woman Be More Like A Man?" to the heart warming romance in "I've Grown Accustomed To Her Face" — just as we are first introduced to Eliza's simple dreams of "All I Want Is A Room Somewhere" and we share with her her first heartbeats in "I Could Have Danced All Night" and we admire her spirit as she threatens her tutor in indignation. "Just You Wait, Henry Higgins"...

The film's delightful lyrics and its magnificent musical score, its sumptuous sets and lavish costumes and above all its masterful direction seem a perfect set off for the "Fair Lady". Audrey Hepburn brings beauty, charm, elegance and grace to a role that requires all these attributes.

But it is Rex Harrison's masterly portrayal of Professor Higgins that brings the whole picture to life. Aided by Alan Jay Lerner's most literate and brilliant screenplay, Harrison brings intelligence and wit to a perfectly exquisite and utterly magnificent show.

## BBC World Service beginning 23 July

### The Spanish Armada

In July 1588 Philip of Spain sent his Armada to reinforce an attempted invasion of England by a Spanish army from the Netherlands. Its defeat by England's fleet marked a turning point in history. Robert Milne-Tyts explains why, using contemporary written accounts to explain the importance of England's new naval strategy. Tues at 19:15, Wed at 13:01.

### Parishes And Perestroika

This year the Russian Orthodox church celebrates its millennium. Bernard Jackson discovers how ordinary Russians practise their faith in the new climate of open-

ness. Both official and unofficial views of how the church operates are represented and parish priests talk about their training and how they practise their ministry among the poor and oppressed. Sun at 22:15, Fri at 18:15.

### Interpreters

They must withstand the sort of pressure that demands they work only in half-hour bursts. They must assimilate rapidly the essence of a speech, then reproduce it. They must become interested in any subject. We follow a week in the life of a group of interpreters at the European Parliament in Strasbourg. Mon. at 9:30, 13:01, and 18:15.

## Dreams of home

By Frida Mdanat  
Star Staff Writer

GOING HOME, a decision that most expatriates feel they have to make at a certain point of their lives, somehow remains for many a dilemma that is caused by the conflicting desires of being abroad where they have themselves established and going home where the strong voice of family resonates.

Issa Batarseh, now 27, left Jordan for the United States nine years ago to pursue his goals in life: a high level of education and perhaps a rewarding job and a good life.

But some people work harder than others. In a few months, Batarseh will graduate with a doctorate in Electronic Engineering and a job offer awaits him at a University in Chicago.

Still uncertain whether he wants to take the offer, Batarseh states that in the long run he prefers to return to his own country. "It's a hard decision to make," he contends, saying that while a person can easily get accustomed to the foreign culture and way of life, family ties remain strong and play a major part in his decision making.

Moreover, he says that no matter what he can accomplish abroad, he will never be totally satisfied because "You need to be known in your own country and among your own people."

Having taken part in the Expatriate Conference for the second time this year, Batarseh believes in its function as a communication link between expats and their country, but he says that more personal contacts are needed amongst the officials and participants. "Many people never get the chance to voice their concerns," he says.

He says that there is a large number of highly qualified Jordanian professionals living in the United States who could be interested in offering their expertise to their country or investing in it. However, because the conference is not well publicized in the United States many of those people never get the opportunity to learn about it.

One of the demands made by the Jordanian expats in the United States at the conference was that communication channels be enhanced between the embassy in Washington and the community living in the different states.

Batarseh says that such a step could be achieved by establishing consulates in the states that have large Jordanian populations. A consulate, he says, would facilitate the community's paper work, including renewal of passports, power-of-attorneys, military service procedures, all of which take weeks to be finalized by the embassy in Washington.

Also, the consulate would provide the community with information on tourism, investment opportunities and business contacts in Jordan. Moreover, he says, it would supply the community with Jordanian and Arab newspapers, commenting that the only source of news for the people there is the American media, "a biased media influenced by the Jewish lobbies." "It filters news in a way that transforms it into Arab."

A member of the Arab American Anti Discrimination Committee (ADC) himself, Batarseh says that the organization has recently begun to change negative American attitudes towards Arabs. Since its establishment in 1980 by former Senator James Abourezk, ADC has been active

in protesting defamation of Arabs and Arab Americans in the media, countering discrimination against workers, students and candidates for public office and, in addition to other activities, addressing foreign policy issues and legislation that affect the well being of Arabs.

There is a total of 50 chapters across the states and about 23 thousand members nationwide, 900 of which are in the Chicago chapter, to which Batarseh belongs. ADC, he says, is gaining momentum and is now becoming the most effective grassroots organization for Arab Americans.

Batarseh, who teaches engineering at the Department of Applied Science and Technology of a Junior College in Chicago, says that one individual can project a negative or positive image about his country. For example, he is the only Arab teacher at the college. His good relations with his colleagues have gained him their respect though many had had negative attitudes towards Jordanians in the past.

He says that he is always ready to discuss and clarify issues pertaining to Jordan and the Arab world with his students and colleagues, commenting that promoting our country and its potential can be equally effective through personal contacts as it is through organized communities.

The Jordanian community in Chicago, totalling 25 thousand people, says Batarseh, will soon have a Jordanian American Social Society. The society, initiated by Batarseh last year following his visit to Jordan during which he met with Ministry of Youth officials, aims to promote Jordanian culture and heritage in the United States, provide Arabic language tuition and invite politicians to discuss their elec-



Issa Batarseh

tion programmes and acquaint themselves with the needs of the community.

"This, he says, will enhance communication and understanding between Jordanians and Americans, and through local newspapers and publication as well as touristic information about Jordan, we can reach the American society and give it something about our country, its heritage and potential."

Batarseh leaves for Japan later this month to participate in a conference organized by the Institute of Electronics and Electric Engineering of Tokyo during which he will present a paper on "Resonant Power Supplies". The paper, which is his Ph.D

thesis, is one of four papers presented by the United States at the conference. He will later return to Jordan to present the research at the University of Jordan during a seminar due to be held next month.

During his visit here, Batarseh said he will try to contact scientific institutions to investigate any job opportunities that are related to his area of specialization.

Next year Batarseh will have to make perhaps the decision of his lifetime—to return home to enroll in the military service, where he will be in isolation from his line of study, or to remain in the United States indefinitely, far from his roots.

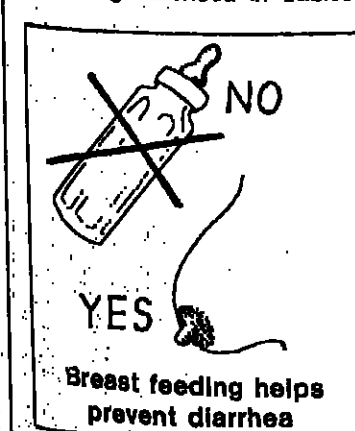
By Lama Kilani  
Special to The Star

## Your family's health: diarrhoea

It is vitally important to try and prevent diarrhoea, and to know what to do to prevent and treat dehydration if diarrhoea does occur.

When a person has loose or watery stools, he has diarrhoea. Sometimes, depending on the cause, special treatment is needed. However, most diarrhoea can cause. Although diarrhoea has many different causes, the most common are infection and poor nutrition. With good hygiene and good food, most diarrhoeas can be prevented and if treated correctly, fewer children who get diarrhoea would die.

Here are some suggestions for preventing diarrhoea in babies:



Breast feeding helps prevent diarrhoea

Breastfeed rather than bottle-feed babies. Give only breast milk for the first four months. Breast milk helps babies resist infections that cause diarrhoea.

— When you begin to give your baby new or solid foods, start by giving him just a little, and mashing it well. He has to learn how to digest new foods, and if he starts with too much at one time, he may get diarrhoea.

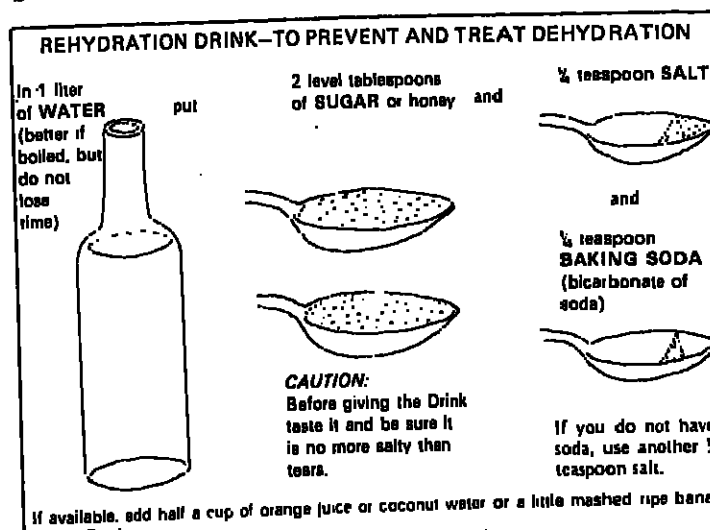
— Keep the baby clean — and in a clean place. Disinfect all his utensils by boiling them until he is at least nine months old. Boil all the water he uses for drinking, even bottled mineral water.

— Hygiene while preparing his meals is essential. Wash your hands and all the cooking utensils used and throw away any leftover food or milk.

— Do not give him any unnecessary medicines, without consulting your doctor.

**Treatment of diarrhoea**  
For most cases of diarrhoea no medicine is needed. The biggest danger is dehydration. If the diarrhoea lasts a long time the danger is malnutrition. So, the most important part of treatment is giving enough liquids and good food. Most children who die from diarrhoea die because they do not have enough water left in their bodies. This is called dehydration. Dehydration develops more quickly and is most dangerous in small children.

Dehydration can usually be prevented if the child is given plenty of liquids or a rehydration drink from the very first. The available forms in Jordan are Aqueasol in the powder form, which is usually suitable for an

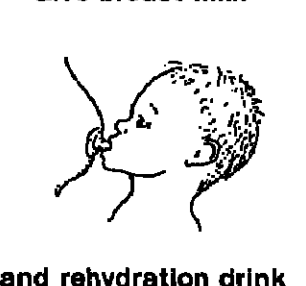


older child, and there is the Hy-drolyte in two concentrations, which is more suitable for small babies since it is sterile and ready to use. Your doctor or pharmacist should be able to advise you on which concentration to use and for how long.

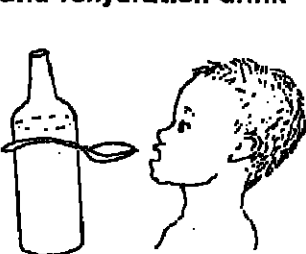
The rehydrating drink can be prepared at home, if you live in a remote place and you are in a hurry. (See illustration)

Give the dehydrated person sips of this drink every 5 minutes, day and night, until he begins to urinate normally. A large person needs three or more litres a day and a small child needs at least one litre a day, or one glass for each watery stool.

### Give breast milk



and rehydration drink



breast milk often but only a little at a time. Also give a rehydration drink in small sips every five to ten minutes. If there is no breast milk, give cow's milk diluted to half strength with boiled water.

### Medicines for diarrhoea

For most cases of diarrhoea no medicines are needed. Many of the medicines used to stop diarrhoea do little or no good, and some are actually harmful.

Anti-diarrhoea medicines act like plugs. They keep in the infected material that needs to come out.



Our TV Listings are presented by

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Long living good giving



The National Orthodox School has celebrated the graduation of its 17th group of students. Zokan El-Hindawi who deputized for the Prime Minister, gave the students their certificates at the Palace of Culture. Student Lama El-Sakal gave the graduates' speech in English, and after her Raja' El-Halfeh recited his poem in Arabic.

Prizes were awarded to Randa Halasa for her participation in basketball, Usamah El-Masri for handball, and Rania Jarjouri for badminton. Certificates of Merit were given to Khalid Zawaldeh for Arabic, Dina Mukhar for English and Arwah El-Hamerneh for Maths and Chemistry.

Students graduating from the Tawjihi science section included Muhamed Sughayyar, Rania El-Hadadin, Amro El-Kheiry, Ayman Ayoub, Hassan El-Deen and Wallian Asfour. From the Arts: Ibrahim Attiyyeh, Hiba Juhiriyah, Salwa Karam, and Iskandar Nino.

Spanish Army Day was celebrated grandly last month, with a garden reception hosted by Ambassador Roman Armengod and wife Rozio and Defence Attache Antonio Canalejo and wife Josefina. The garden was crowded with friends, ambassadors, military attaches and of course, Jordanian army personnel. Spanish Embassy diplomats and staff were also active in entertaining their guests. Emilio Sanchez, William Salameh, his wife and children Carlos and Juliana, and others were there. Field Marshal Sharif Zaid bin Shaker headed the army invitees, who also included Colonel Sami Ureigat and Colonel Zuhair Sweles, Colonel Fawzi Al-Tawil and others were there, as well as General Abdul-Hafiz Miri and Um Khaled, Swedish Ambassador Lars Lonnback and Brigitte, Chilean Embassy's Claudio Gantes, Belgian Ambassador Guido Vansina, Indian Ambassador Gurcharan Singh, Italian Embassy's Guido and Caterina Carboni, Egyptian Ambassador Ihab Wahba and Ummia, and all Arab military attaches and most ambassadors were all there. Last but not least from the Spanish Embassy, were the ambassador's secretary Maria Bergantinos and Luis and Carl Bordinio Alvarez.

The British Council welcomes a new Assistant Representative, Sarah Ewans, who has arrived in Jordan from Bangladesh to take the position formerly held by Sue Beaumont.

Turkish Ambassador Semih Belen and Eche were delightful hosts at a dinner party which began and ended in their lush garden, and featured Turkish delicacies which "delighted" all the guests. Some of those present were Higher Education Minister and Mrs Nasser Al-Assad, Indonesian Ambassador Sumaryo Suryokusumo, Energy Minister and Mrs Hisham Al-Khatib, Adnan and Randa Gharabeh, Yugoslav Ambassador Zoran Popovic, Mr and Mrs Khalidoun Abu Hassan, German Ambassador Herwig Bartels, Mr and Mrs Tawfiq Gaware, Japanese Ambassador and Mrs Makoto Watanabe, Dr and Mrs Hazem Nusselbeh, recently arrived Korean Ambassador Jae Jin Park and wife Kim, Mr and Mrs Abdallah Sha'ban and several other friends.

As we have pointed out so often this summer, it is the season of departures, when our good friends leave us. John and Dona Tarpey are going home on

## People & events

leave, then to Donna's new post in Pakistan, which we hope is close enough for them to visit, but they have also invited us to go see them there. So, as is the custom, they gave their own farewell party, which they decided would not be sad. It turned out to be lovely because on such a hot day their balcony provided balmy breezes, which we also wish them to have in Pakistan. Only mentioning some of the people saying goodbye, we note US Ambassador Rocky Suddarth and wife Michelle, with State Department's John Hirsch, who is a regular visitor to Amman, Australian Ambassador Terry Goggin, Yacoub and Mary Jouri, Alan Misenheimer, British Embassy's Nick Archer and Bruce Bucknell, UNRWA's Colin and Jane Garland, Salamoh Nimeal, Roman Wasilewski, Alfistair Lyon and many others.

To celebrate Canada Day Canadian Ambassador Michael Bell held a very unusual party for principles only, but wife Linda, washing dishes in the kitchen, said she also participated, when several guests came into the kitchen to congratulate her on its success, and the lovely food and drink served under a marquee in the garden. Among the hundreds present, we mention Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, Foreign Ministry Director General Nabih Al-Nimr, ACOR's Dan Rahimi, Omani Ambassador Bashir Faraj, British Ambassador Tony Reeve, French Ambassador Patrick Leclercq, The Star's Pam Dougherty and Heidi Taylor with husband Denise Leclaire, NRA's Kamel Jraisat, Finance Ministry's Mansour

Haddadin, Minister of Energy Hisham Al-Khatib, Jerusalem Deputy Fouad Farraj, Dr Walid Kamhawi, Japanese Ambassador Makoto Watanabe, Hungarian Embassy's Laszlo Nemere, Dr Subhi Al-Qassem, Colonel Zuhair Sweles, Ghassan Ali, Alan Cooper, Charles Gress, Suhail Marjo, German Ambassador Herwig Bartels, Greek Embassy's Kyriakos Maniatis, Egyptian Ambassador Ihab Wahba, and "a cast of thousands."

The Americans have institutionalised ice cream as part of their 4 July Independence

Celebrations. "The French serve champagne, and we serve ice cream," a well-informed American said. Hosts US Ambassador Rocky Suddarth and Michelle received endless lines of people, aided by Minister-Counselor Patrick Theros. The garden reception, which of course went beyond its allotted time, welcomed Colonel Fawzi Al-Tawil, Dr Junaid Mahmoud, Issam and Adiba Qadi, General Saleem Al-Lawzi, Peter and Yvonne Salah, Mark and Ernesta Krackiewicz, Dr Abdellay Al-Khatib, Dr and Mrs Eld Dhayyat, Sultan Hattab, Setta Yessayan, Belgian Ambassador

Guida Vansina and Anne Marie, just returned from holiday, Roman Wasilewski, leaving us soon, too, Basel Jardaneh, Ibrahim Izzeddin, Energy Minister and Mrs Hisham Al-Khatib, Egyptian Ambassador Ihab Wahba, Foreign Ministry's Mohammad Shahenkari, Samir and Maha Khalifeh, David and Gretchen Welch, Nasser Bataineh, Greek Ambassador Hannibal Veillades, Dr and Mrs Mohammad Hamdan, Canadian Ambassador Michael Bell and Linda, Mark and Laurel Scofield, John and Dona Tarpey, also leaving within two weeks, along with Don Minyard, Abdallah Al-Utoun, Wael and Najwa Karadshah, Musa Keloani, Information Minister

Hani Khasawneh, John Law with his 13 students visiting Jordan, Peter Londono, Sari Nasser and so many others.



The Abdel-Hamid Shoman library is a good place to visit on a hot day.

The music played, and the food mingled as waiters served a hot dog, ice cream and refreshment for every one to enjoy at the garden reception hosted by American Ambassador Roscoe Suddarth and wife Michelle. The party on Monday evening was in the courtyard of the Dayton Ballet and the Oakland Orchestra who are here for the Jerash Festival.

The Oakland Orchestra played the music which everyone enjoyed, together with the casual chat, and the cool pleasant breeze of the evening, there were a number of celebrities present, but of course royal ap- pearance outshines all. His Highness Prince Abdulla spent most of his time giving au- ditions to the young members of both groups.

The Oakland Orchestra, had a share of performances at Jerash on Tuesday and Wednesday, but they will have two more performances in Aqaba at a Marina Hotel on 22 and 23. Those who haven't had the chance to see the Dayton Ballet perform on Wednesday, can still see them today Thursday.

The Oakland Orchestra, comprising 50 members, mostly of school and college students is widely known for their superb symphonic repertoire. They have toured various countries and won a number of prizes and they are three time winners of awards from the American Society of Composers. The group is here through the co-operation of the American Center of Amman.

For a story on the Dayton Ballet, see page 6

Baillie Day was well and joyfully celebrated by one of the largest beaches to be held in Amman in the garden of the French Embassy. Ambassador Patrick Leclercq and Marie (he not only received and said

goodbye to people with the aid of senior embassy staff, but both joined a pianist and Gerard Zimmermann in singing the Marseillaise. It was a really lovely do, and people were reluctant to leave the very pleasant atmosphere. There were so many guests that the Star could not spot everybody, and certainly could not name all those spotted. Among those there were Ayman and Adnan Habbo Mr and Mrs Nabil Al-Sharif, Mr and Mrs Mazen Dajani, Walid and Suzanne Durrah, Hana Beroudeau, Nabil and Carol Sweles, Mr Kamel Al-Sharif, Canadian ambassador Michael Bell and Linda, Doug and Luce Marina Robertson, Italian ambassador Luigi Amaduzzi and Giovanna, Mario and Claude Vinci, Michael Ryan, Maureen Powell, Hassan and Amal Sha'ban, Subhi Abu Shagra, Dennis Brown, Issam and Samia Salifli, Haj Tawfiq Al-Tabba' Tony and Doris Gardiner, Samir and Maha Khalifeh, Fakhri Bilbolal, Nalf Kakish, Fouad and Peggie Abu Jaber, Rizq Bataineh, Fouad and Nina Farraj and Daoud Suleiman, Helle Aguilier, Dr and Mrs Ahmad Al-Jarjais, George and Nuha Khouri, Pam Dougherty, Kamel and Wadad Kaware, General Saleem Al-Turk Brigadier and Mrs Sami Ureigat, Abdul Rahman and Elsa Bushnaq, former minister Taher Hikmat, Khalil Othman, Adnan and Randa Gharabeh, Tamara Al-Sa'doun, Flavia Romero, Alstair Lyon, Foreign Minister Taher Al-Masri, Planning Minister Taher Kan'an and Ilham, Joel and Andree Daubericy, Hans Frlis, Nick Archer, Samir and Maha Khalifeh.

To have an opera performed in Jerash was not enough, so some music-hungry Ammanites had the treat of their lives at the Italian embassy last week, when the Associazione Culturale Musicale Lirica Mattia Battistini performed some beautiful excerpts, not only from Rigoletto, but from other well-known operas, and even went so far as to sing Brazilian sambas. But people went crazy with Torne Sorrento, Finuculi Finicula and other beautiful Italian lyrics, performed solo and in groups by the wonderful cast of the opera directed by Franca Valeri, who did some of her better-known sketches, conductor Maurizio Rinaldi, tenor Giancarlo Berl, soprano Stefania Bonfadelli, and Rigoletto himself, baritone Marcello Giordano, mezzo soprano Maria Pia Ionata, bass



Philippe Ambassador to Jordan Juan V. Saez (second from left) converses with Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, after presenting his credentials as non-resident Ambassador to Lebanon. They are flanked on the left by Nicolas Balda, Philippine honorary consul general in Beirut, and Ambassador Farouk Abillama, Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Lebanon.

Ricardo Ristoy, Gualtiero Cervini and Christina Cattabiani. The guests sang along in the balmy air of the night until almost 11:30 p.m. when people started feeling they had over- stayed and exhausted their hosts Ambassador Luigi Amaduzzi and wife Giovanna, who were indefatigable in introducing guests to company members, helped by Guido and Caterina Carboni, Giovanni Benenato, whose efforts to get the opera going must never be forgotten. Yola Gattan, sister Dina, and all other embassy staff. Guests included Dr Daoud Hanan and Nada, Amineh Hussein and

daughter Amani, USIA's Rick Roberts, Shafiq and Hind Badr-El-Din, Mohammad Asfour, Tayseer and Najwa Touqan with lovely daughter Nadine, about to become one of Amman's foremost interior designers, Flavia Teslo Romero, Maroussia Zimmermann, Spanish Ambassador Roman Armengod and Rozio and so many others from Arab and foreign embassies and Amman society. But the big surprise for his friends was the sudden appearance of old friend Paolo Piaz- zardi who has not forgotten his stay in Amman, his friends, or his Arabic, stopping in Amman on a round-the-world trip just to see us.

Many of our old UNRWA friends are retiring, among them Peter Holdaway, who has become a real Arab after 34 years in the Arab World. We shall miss him, here and in Gaza, Beirut and Vienna, but look forward to seeing him in his home in Norfolk. To say goodbye, Colin and Jane Garland gave a small party for friends, most enjoyable, not only for their hospitality, Jane's lovely dinner, and their garden, but also for getting together this group of friends. UNRWA's Deputy Director Dennis Brown, Marconi's Russell McCromick, Lalla Deeb and Chris and Lynn Hyson, whose departure from Amman has been luckily postponed until November, and hopefully for longer.

## AMUSEMENT CITY Al-Jubaiha



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## A triumph for Islam

Iran's sudden acceptance of UN Security Council Resolution 598 to put an end to the eight-year old Gulf war is a victory for peace, co-operation and solidarity throughout the entire Muslim world. It is a victory for the Iranian people who have unnecessarily suffered immensely from the tragic consequences of the war. Above all, it is a great victory for Iraq which has never ceased to call for a just and honourable peace, even at the time when its armed forces were at the peak of their strength, and scoring successive military triumphs at the warfront.

Security Council Resolution 598 calls, among other things, for an immediate ceasefire between the two warring countries. It is hoped now that a ceasefire would be declared as soon as possible to make way for the implementation of other provisions, foremost among which is the withdrawal of forces to international borders. A ceasefire is a first prerequisite towards restoring stability along the Iran-Iraq border, and is the start of a gradual removal of the bitterness which the war has caused.

Needless to say, if Iran is really serious in its acceptance of the resolution, and consequently an end is put to the war, a new bright era would be ushered in, not only in the Gulf region, but also in the whole Muslim world.

Muslim countries at present face enormous challenges which can only be effectively coped with through collective action and close co-operation. The normalization of conditions in the highly important Gulf region through the termination of the Iran-Iraq conflict would open wide horizons for such co-operation and common action.

Normal good relations between Muslim Iran and Arab countries, especially the Gulf states, are in line with nature and history. Iran is a major Islamic power whose considerable weight is needed to protect the Islamic world against the encroachment of foreign aggressors, especially Israel and world Zionism.

Indeed, it is high time for all Arab and Muslim efforts to be directed against the mounting Israeli challenge which also poses grave dangers to non-Arab Muslim countries. We only need to recall that Israel offered India help in trying to destroy Pakistan's nuclear facilities to realize that Muslim countries are targets to Israeli aggressive designs.

The end of bloodshed, destruction and massive suffering is bound to bring relief and happiness to hundreds of millions of Muslims throughout the world. Muslims now look forward to see quick practical moves to put Resolution 598 into effect so that normal ties could be reinstated between the two Muslim nations.

## Fruits of the intifada

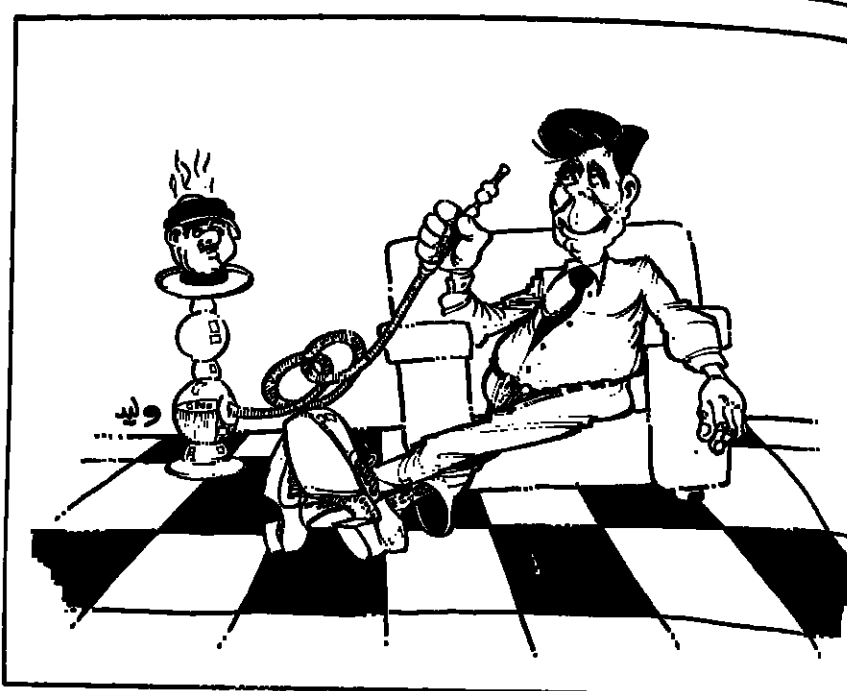
Last week witnessed a number of important developments on the Israeli political and military scenes. Israel's Chief of Staff and Defence Minister have both admitted publicly that the Palestinian intifada, which is now more than seven months old, is a war that cannot be won by Israel's military and that only a political settlement can present a lasting solution to the conflict. The military organ has thus volleyed the ball back to the political institution of Israel. In the background of all this was the disclosure of secret contacts between the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and the Likud Party over a future settlement that will involve the Israeli-occupied territories.

The admission by the military, which is respected and listened to within both the political leadership of Israel and the Israeli public, is another achievement of the Palestinian people who have not yielded to various methods of repression. The intifada is settling the record straight and is sending to the Israeli society one clear message; the Zionist occupation of Arab lands, and the continuous denial of Palestinian legitimate rights will not and cannot succeed. This is one major confrontation that Israel is going through and where its military might is rendered useless. The alternative, then, is a political settlement.

On that last alternative, which Israel will have to deal with and accept if not sooner then later, the principles are clear and not negotiable. The international peace conference under the aegis of the United Nations and with the participation of all parties involved in the conflict, including the PLO, remains the only acceptable and viable forum for achieving an honourable and lasting peace.

At this stage of both the intifada and Israel's reaction to it, reason and wisdom are required. The international community is also needed to influence all parties to take the direction of peace negotiations. This bloody episode in the long struggle can well be the last if the path of peace is cleared and intransigence abandoned.

While we realize that a dramatic change in Israel's position will not come overnight, we are certain that the Palestinian intifada has greatly helped in speeding up the process of Israel's self-consciousness. It is therefore the duty of all concerned that the Palestinian uprising continues until the final hurdle in the path of peace is overcome.



## letters

### Festival opens with a pinch

To the editor

THE JERASH Festival has been an important event for Jordan ever since it started.

So this year I was very enthusiastic about attending it, especially the Italian opera "Rigoletto". With a crowd of seven including two foreign guests, we set out early for the 9:00 p.m. performance. We reached Jerash at 8:00 p.m. and had to wait outside the main entrance for security reasons. Then a very surprising incident happened which, to say the least, dampened our enjoyment of the evening. Crowds of people, including many children waiting to go in, were forcedly pushed towards the entrance doors: a mob of youngsters, concerned with the harassment of women had decided to have fun and take advantage of the situation.

Consequently, we were jostled around a great deal and pushed against the guards at the gate. They in turn panicked and started hitting people with their black belts. Even if a lash landed on an innocent child that did not deter them.

Finally we were let in at 9:00 p.m. all angry, sweaty and very dusty. The performance was very good and it managed to take our minds off what had occurred outside.

However, as we were leaving the South Theatre, a guard took the liberty of "accidentally" pushing himself against my friend. The result? Oh, the tenth pinch for the evening.

Hind-Lara Mangro  
Amman

### CBJ's regulations inconsistent with official policy

To the editor

MAY I congratulate Dr Jawad Hadd, deputy general manager of The Arab Investment Bank, on his evaluation of the negative effects of the new regulations enforced by the CBJ on banks, exchange companies, and Jordan's economy in general (which appeared in The Star issue of 7-13 July, 1988.)

Dr Hadd rightfully warned that these regulations might very well lead to the creation of a black market and to a departure from the policy that has prevailed in the last 20 years, the very policy which ensured the convertibility of the Jordanian Dinar.

I also agree with the majority of bankers' view that the main problem which should be addressed is the extensive public expenditure that the country cannot afford.

The plans were first proposed two years ago by the new administration of the Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) and have since then been shelved. The regulations ought to have been approved by the Jordanian Parliament since obviously there was no urgency in implementing them.

Bankers and exchangers should have the right to discuss these regulations in advance so as to make them practically applicable.

The new regulations will not only hinder foreign investment but will also lead to a massive flight of capital. This tendency has already been confirmed by some bankers: it is evident that the CBJ's regulations are inconsistent with official policies aimed at luring every possible foreign investment within the country.

Ghazi Saad  
Amman

## Informative media

To the editor

DURING MY recent visit to the United Kingdom I used to read the Jewish Chronicle every week, and I must say that I learnt from it about the Israeli dilemma more than from the major British dailies combined.

I detected how the Israeli and Jewish public opinion has become irrevocably split, and how the spirit of euphoria, which prevailed among the Israelis has disappeared — thanks to the uprising or, to be accurate, the Revolution of our brethren across the river.

Furthermore, I watched a number of television programmes — more frequent and longer than ever before — which put the Israelis on the defensive and gave the millions of viewers the impression that the Israeli case was morally and realistically defenceless.

George Khoury  
Amman

21 JULY 1988

## In search of the Garden of Eden

RIGHT, DROUGHT everywhere. In waves, sleepless nights, water shortages and unbearable warmth. This is what most people have been thinking lately. If watching the news would see Europeans stretched half dead in the middle of Paris and Rome, to the river bank or fountains, to sport. The Nile is drying up, and if the summer rains do not fall abundantly on the Ethiopian mountains and the Sudan lakes, then a disaster for the Nile Valley is unavoidable.

Wherever, in America, Red Indians performing rain-dance rituals so that the winds may blow and clouds the thirsty lands and rain may come. North America's great rivers, the Mississippi and the Missouri, are also drying up fast, and commercial shipping has halted in many parts of these river systems.

On the other hand there were, as floods in Bangladesh and other warm hemisphere countries. In fact, there was so much rain-fall that emergency had to be declared as rescue operations for the remnants of villages, and people under metre-deepths of water.

What is going on? I don't think this is a weather people can just forget and as the weather gets cooler and cold re-appear over the horizon. Egypt has wiped out millions of people in East Africa since 1980, and if the same crisis persists then the ravaging of acute water shortages, the sea drop in water level in the Nile, the shutting down of the turbines at the High Dam in Aswan would result in a crisis like the one which Egypt is now known.

What, plus the scientists' warnings about the cavities in the ozone layer, the rise in the earth's temperature and ocean levels — give us a not bleak picture of the last days of this illustrious century of human civilization.

And this brings me to a related subject: the invasion of space, or more specifically the colonization of Mars.

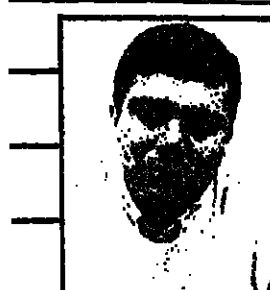
In recent weeks there has been unusual press coverage of Mars expeditions to be carried out by both the Soviet Union and the United States within the coming five years, so that I, for one, am beginning to think there is much more to 'it' than meets the eye. Last week a group of California-based scientists revealed that pictorial evidence, sent to the Earth by space-crafts over the years, had revealed remnants of an ancient civilization that had once existed on Mars. Mile-long humanoid faces, pyramids, and other intelligent architectural edifices have been spotted on the red planet. Old riverbeds, volcanoes, and ice-capped mountains point to the fact that water was once abundant on that smaller-than-earth member of our solar system.

Of course there are many theories. Two centuries ago astronomers declared that an intricate network of man-made water canals had carried ice and water from both poles of Mars to its dry equator, where civilization had once thrived. But now it is clear that, while no living creatures exist on Mars, a civilization similar or even superior to ours may have existed thousands of years ago. All this is the scientific deduction of people who spend millions of dollars experimenting, testing, and preparing for a manned flight to Mars during the next decade. This is not Martian fiction. It is something that is happening now and will become a reality in our lifetime. But why bother? Why spend billions of dollars and rubles to send man on such a precarious journey to a far-away planet? What do these scientists, and the politicians who support them, know that we don't? Are we heading to a similar fateful end as that of our Martian neighbours? Think of it. The architectural remains of that once-glorious civilization could be compared to, let's say, Egypt's pyramids, Manhattan's skyscrapers, or China's Great Wall. River-beds? Well, we have plenty of ancient and recent river-beds, rivers which have flowed for centuries and then suddenly dried up.

While the challenges facing Gorbachev in the Soviet society are numerous and nearly intractable, those inherent in the process of reform in Eastern Europe are potentially explosive. "The legitimacy of socialism," both as an ideal and as a system, depends on the success of reform, but Soviet military interests in Eastern Europe arguably are not in all circumstances enhanced by reform," argues Dawisha.

Examining the ideological, economic and military links between the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, Dawisha explains that the ultimate Soviet control of Eastern Europe is exercised against the backdrop of the threat of force. "But the use of force, while effective for the control of territory, is both inefficient and counter-productive for the control of people."

A major dilemma facing the Soviets is that the Warsaw Pact (Poland, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary,



## Memorandum

By

Osama El-Sherif

ject: the invasion of space, or more specifically the colonization of Mars. In recent weeks there has been unusual press coverage of Mars expeditions to be carried out by both the Soviet Union and the United States within the coming five years, so that I, for one, am beginning to think there is much more to 'it' than meets the eye. Last week a group of California-based scientists revealed that pictorial evidence, sent to the Earth by space-crafts over the years, had revealed remnants of an ancient civilization that had once existed on Mars. Mile-long humanoid faces, pyramids, and other intelligent architectural edifices have been spotted on the red planet. Old riverbeds, volcanoes, and ice-capped mountains point to the fact that water was once abundant on that smaller-than-earth member of our solar system.

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Where have they gone, the people of Mars? Have they destroyed one another over political and economic interests? Have they wiped out one another as they fought over water rights, as their planet withered away and their soil was turned into dust? Did they have time to dispatch space-crafts to investigate neighbouring planets or possibly to find a haven? Have they found it? Was it earth? Were they our ancestors? Are we unknowingly paying homage to the original Earth, the first Garden of Eden, by sending rockets to the Moon and to Mars? If some of these speculations and theories are true, then there must be a moral in this celestial drama, and it is high time that we learn and comprehend it... today, after millions of years of planet trotting!

denly or gradually dried up. Deserts are abundant on both the Earth and Mars, and so are volcanoes and frozen poles. The similarities are such that an intelligent civilization can't just ignore.

If our planet is dying, and this is no longer a prophecy but a fact, then invading Mars is definitely not the answer to our problems. It's an omen, a signal and warning which we must heed. Nowhere in the foreseeable universe can we, humans, find a better lodging, with running water, scenic views, and natural food, than on earth. It is the place where our billions should be invested to clean it up, to restore that delicate balance of natural forces where every drop of water is so precious, every tree so dear, and every breath of clean, unpolluted air so essential to the survival of the next, as well as the present, generations. The Moon, Mars and other silent planets, where life has or has not once existed, are all constant reminders of that beauty and uniqueness of our own earth. If there is something to learn from the fact that Mars once had a civilization like ours, it is the fate of that advanced and powerful culture. They are no longer there, and the once-alive and blue planet of Mars is today a frozen one, lifeless and very much dead.

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Romania and Bulgaria along with the USSR) and the other bilateral military relationships in the bloc have to be designed to present a credible military threat to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) without giving East European armies, individually or collectively, the ability to defy the Soviet Union.

Ideologically, Moscow maintains influence in the voice of leaders of the East Bloc countries, and in other fields such as key appointments in security. Dawisha explains how through the three key principles — "socialist internationalism," "democratic centralism," and the leading role of the Communist Party — the Soviet Communist Party has succeeded in establishing a series of binding relationships that is totally without equal in the West.

The Soviet influence in Eastern Europe, therefore, owes much to that ideological vigilance which, combined with the military presence across the region, forms the basis of the Soviet defence of the USSR and its partners in Warsaw Pact. But the recent party congress highlighted Gorbachev's shift from party to popular endorsement of his ideology and reforms.

Karen Dawisha argues that the greatest challenge facing Gorbachev in Eastern Europe however will not be in promoting change against party conservatives, but in preventing the tide-waters of accumulated desire for change amongst the East European peoples from engulfing his own programmes.

Maggie James is a member of the Research Unit of Academic File.

## View

## point

By: Ya'coub Ahmad

## After the US and Israeli elections

IT SEEMS certain that the peace process in the Middle East will remain frozen until after the Israeli general election and the presidential election in the United States; both of which are to be held by the end of this year.

The Israeli election will determine whether the current Likud-Labour coalition will continue and render the next Israeli government unable to make crucial decisions on the peace initiatives or be replaced by a one-party cabinet capable of moving freely along the path it chooses.

Progress in the peace process can almost be impossible if Yitzhak Shamir's Likud bloc wins in Israel and Democratic candidate Michael Dukakis beats his Republican rival George Bush. Dukakis has already made lavish promises to the US Jewish voters, including the transfer of the US embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem once he is elected president. Such move alone is enough to make peace negotiations unthinkable for any Arab party under any circumstances.

With Dukakis at the White House and Shamir at the helm of the Israeli government there would be little or no chance of achieving a breakthrough in the peace process in the region which yearns for tranquillity and stability after more than 40 years of bloody hostilities. The two men's declared intentions set the stage for the intensification of the conflict.

A new war, more devastating than all the previous ones, is almost inevitable if a progress towards a peace settlement is not made during the next year. No matter who may begin the war, its consequences will be disastrous to the peoples of the region and the rest of the world. The stockpiles of nuclear and chemical weapons, and the availability of long-range missiles in the volatile Middle East region, should serve as a grim warning that another war must be avoided through collective action towards a peaceful solution.

The transfer of the US embassy to Jerusalem is not the kind of action that helps to prevent a war. Shamir will be delighted at the step, but the entire region, including Israel, will pay dearly for the irresponsible move.

I am not suggesting that Israel's Labour party and George Bush will do miracles if they win the forthcoming elections. But the presence of either side or both in control might be helpful. Bush is expected to pursue the peace endeavour, initiated earlier this year by President Reagan, probably with stepped-up vehemence. Shimon Peres' Labour party is still ready to negotiate peace in exchange for land.

Peres recently said that the next election would be the most important event in Israel's history because it would determine the future of Israel. Indeed the Palestinian uprising has made peace more essential to Israel than ever before.





Mourners bring the body of Nidal Rabadi to burial in the cemetery of Mt. Zion in East Jerusalem

Arresting a youth from the Old City of Jerusalem

## Prisoners' maltreatment triggers strike

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (AP)—Israeli soldiers shot and wounded three Palestinians Wednesday during scattered protests in the occupied territories that erupted a day after the killing of an Arab teen-ager, hospital officials said. One of the wounded was in serious condition, with a bullet in the head, the officials said.

Merchants in Arab East Jerusalem staged a protest commercial strike, refusing to open their stores on the main Salah-Eddin Shopping Street.

A 15-year-old Palestinian was shot to death while riding his bicycle on the outskirts of Jerusalem Tuesday, and his funeral sparked clashes between mourners and police in the Walled Old City. The slain youth was Nidal Fuad Rabadi, a high-school student who was studying for matriculation exams. He died in the Arab neighbourhoods of Beit Hanina which straddles Jerusalem's limits.

An army spokesman said that the shooting had occurred inside the city while police officials said that it had taken place north of the city line. If the killing did take place inside Jerusalem it marks the first death inside the mixed Jewish-Arab city since the Palestinian uprising broke out on 8 December.

Several hundred mourners attended a funeral procession that left the family's home in the Christian quarter of the Walled Old City and ended in a cemetery outside the city walls.

Arabs threw stones at the police before and after the burial service, police said. Two border policemen were injured, and one of them was listed in serious condition in the Hadaasah medical centre, Israeli radio reported. An Arab witness, who was driving in a taxicab to Beit Hanina at about 1:30 p.m., said that he has seen three soldiers, with drawn rifles, chasing a youth.

Before the funeral, police clashed with youths who threw stones, brick blocks, and bottles at them from the narrow, twisting alleyways of the Old City. But the police had strict orders not to interfere with the funeral as long as it remained quiet and orderly. The orders were relayed over police radio channels, and police spokesman Alex Lapidoth said there was no need to interfere. After the funeral rioting erupted again, and the two policemen were injured by stones.

A photographer, who was in the area, said that he had seen

a policeman open fire after being struck by a stone, and said that the policeman had smashed windows of houses from where rocks had been thrown. Including Rabadi's death 225 Arabs have been killed since the Palestinian rebellion broke out.

In another development, the Dutch Foreign Minister Hans Van Den Broek cut short a tour of a Palestinian refugee camp Monday after dozens of Arab youths chanted anti-Israeli slogans. Van Den Broek was inside a camp clinic 200 metres away from the demonstration and was not in any danger. After his departure dozens of troops fired rubber bullets to disperse the youths who were holding Palestinian flags and pictures of PLO Chief Yasser Arafat.

A 17-year-old Arab, from the West Bank village of Beit Sahur, died Monday after a large brick fell on his head as he passed by an army post, hospital officials said. Arab reporters quoted witnesses as saying that a soldier had thrown the brick at Edmon Elias Hilel. Army officials denied the charges.

In major towns and cities throughout the occupied territories, Palestinians shut their shops and stayed off the streets and away from their jobs to show solidarity with Arabs held in an Israeli prison. Monday's strike which was called by PLO-affiliated underground leaders of the uprising, was staged in solidarity with Arab prisoners held in a Negev Desert prison.

An official at the Magdased Hospital in Jerusalem said that Jamal Qaddumi, 29, of Ein Bet Al-Ma refugee camp near Nablus, had died Monday of a gunshot wound that he had sustained to the head during a confrontation in the West Bank on 10 July.

In Nablus army troops shot and wounded a 24-year-old Palestinian during a clash overnight in the village of Abween near Jenin, an official at Al-Itihad Hospital in Nablus said.

Earlier, Monday, Van Den Broek met with 14 Palestinian officials, who called on the Netherlands to recognize the PLO and take a firm stand against what they described as Israeli repression. Among the Palestinian officials were newspaper editor Hanna Siniora, lawyer Faez Abu Rahme, and journalist Fatah Huseini, all supporters of the PLO.



Israeli soldier seals a home in Ras Karkar near Ramallah

tionians had a right to self-determination alongside with Israel's right to exist.

Siniora said that the meeting was a "sign of a change in public opinion of the Dutch people toward our region and especially the aspirations of the Palestinian people." The Arab uprising has strained the relationship between Israel and the Netherlands, one of Israel's close friends in Europe. Dutch Prime Minister Mr. Lubbers, who has criticized what he termed Israel's "harsh measures" in quelling the uprising, reiterated his criticism Monday in talks with Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin. Lubbers, the most senior foreign leader to visit Israel since the start of the uprising, later met with Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, who said that the two men had verbally clashed over how to solve the Arab-Israeli conflict.

"We had a very friendly and open conversation on several topics... (but) there are known differences of opinion that we have with the European community," Shamir said.

Lubbers has urged Shamir to drop his opposition to a proposed International Middle East peace conference under UN auspices, but Shamir, on Monday, called the forum "an obstacle to peace which will prevent any negotiations between us and the Arabs."

In the Israeli town of Petah Tikvah, an Israeli soldier fatally shot a Palestinian after the man jumped the trooper from behind, grabbed his throat and tried to steal his rifle, police said. The soldier, Yossi Hadas, 18, said that he had been waiting at a busy intersection to hitch a ride to his base when he had been assaulted.

"An Arab jumped me from behind," Hadas told Israeli army radio. "I jabbed my elbow into his ribs, pushed him aside, moved away, put my magazine inside, cocked the rifle, and fired."

The alleged assailant, a 21-year-old West Bank resident, died later of a gunshot wound in the chest at nearby Bellinson Hospital, police said, but refused to identify the man. Israeli radio gave his name as Yassin Mahazou.

Also Sunday, troops opened fire on stone-throwing Palestinians in the West Bank village of Qabatiyah, wounding 18-year-old Mahmoud Jodhal in the right leg, said officials at nearby Al-

Ittihad Hospital in Nablus. The army said it was checking the report.

Meanwhile in the Old City of Nablus troops opened fire on protesters, wounding three, including Arab reporter said. Officials at Nablus' St. Luke Hospital identified the wounded as Mohammed Abdallah, 21, who suffered a wound in his abdomen, and Mohammed Han, 19, who was wounded in his left leg. Doctors at Al-Ittihad Hospital said that they had treated 21-year-old Mahmoud Al-Kasar for a bullet wound in his right leg.

The army command said that an Israeli patrol had seen four masked Arabs who were holding Palestinian flags and throwing stones. It said that the soldiers had been forced to respond with fire, wounding three.

Troops also clamped a four-hour curfew on the West Bank refugee camp near the West Bank town of Ramallah, a spokesman said. He said that the step had followed disturbances in the camp. Ramallah hospital officials said that they had treated Mahmoud Hattab, 13, who had been beaten by the soldiers in Jabal zone, and a 28-year-old woman, Jamilah Abu Radaha, who had been hit by rubber bullets in her arm and shoulder.

According to Arab reports, there were also protests in several villages around Ramallah. On Saturday the police reported several stone-throwing attacks in the Arab East Jerusalem.

The military administration said Friday that school year in the occupied West Bank would end in a week, and the Palestinians accused the army of trying to cut short the studies and make the students fail in the exams.

Also Friday a United Nations official reported cash shortages in the occupied Gaza Strip, and said that the prolonged imposed curfew was to blame. The UN official, who requested anonymity, also reported some problems with food supplies to Gaza's refugee camps, but said that no one was going hungry in the strip, where 850,000 Palestinians live.

Meanwhile an 18-year-old Arab, Ayman Taha, was wounded in the left leg Friday during a clash with soldiers in Gaza's Bureil camp, a local reporter said. He said that youths, leaving a mosque after Muslim prayers, had hurled rocks at the soldiers, who had responded with tear-gas, rubber bullets, and live ammunition.

## Palestinians assert their nationality and identity

By Pascal B. Karmy

In 1956 I was a lawyer and at the same time legal adviser to UNRWA in Syria. Dr. Jean Lalive, the well-known international Swiss jurist, was General Counsel in UNRWA Headquarters in Beirut. Mr. Issa Dalal was, and still is, a lawyer and legal adviser to UNRWA in Jordan in conjunction with the late lawyer and minister Zaki Nusseibeh.

Dr. Lalive called for a legal advisers' meeting in Beirut in the summer of 1956 to discuss the legal problems facing UNRWA. There was also present, from the UNRWA Headquarters, the legal officers Messrs Peuch and Brandon. During a luncheon, given at Dr. Lalive's home, we discussed the problem of the Palestinian refugees from the political aspect. Dr. Lalive expressed the opinion that, with the passage of time, the new Palestinian refugee generation would forget Palestine and be integrated in the Arab host countries.

I immediately replied (and Mr. Lalive concurred with me) that the integration or melting away of the Palestinians in the host states would never happen as Palestinian parents, like myself for example, always tell their children that they are Palestinians whose homeland is Palestine and narrate to them how they were forcibly expelled from Palestine. They describe to their children the beauty of their country, its mountains and plains, its gardens and vineyards, its orange and olive groves which date from Roman times, the sea-shores of Jaffa and Haifa, and the beautiful landscape of Jerusalem and its suburbs and of other Palestinian cities. They tell them how all of these were plundered by the Israelis.

With regard to Jerusalem in particular the reader will pardon me if I digress a bit here and quote what Sir William Dale, an ex-general counsel in the United Nations, once told me when he visited Jerusalem and its suburb outside Palestine, although they accepted projects of a temporary nature in the Arab host states, which were likely to improve their lot and their living conditions, such as the improvement of the refugee camps and construction of schools, health centres, and the like. Upon heading UNRWA in 1958 Dr. John Davis, the Commissioner-General and author of the book "The Evasive Peace, put aside completely all those proposed projects and concentrated his efforts administratively and financially on raising the educational and professional standards of the Palestinian refugees. To achieve this purpose he planned the construction of hundreds of schools and of five vocational and teacher training centres in the Arab host states, Lebanon, Syria, and Jordan, and the Gaza Strip. The reintegration projects were dead for ever.

The Palestinian generation, which has risen since the tragedy of Palestine in 1948, has become more political, more active and even more radical than the old generation. The oppression, to which Palestinians have been subjected from all quarters since 1948, has made them emphasize their national identity wherever they may be. They have shown great resistance and an unparalleled will to survive whether in their homeland or in the diaspora. Notwithstanding the tribulation of the Palestinians and their slaughter at Tel Al Za'tar in 1978 and in Sabra and Shatila in 1982, to mention only the most recent ones, they have not lost sight of their national identity and have risen out of the rubble so to speak.

In the 1950s Israel and certain western states proposed for the Palestinians a reintegration project to the United States, Australia, and even Europe. The purpose of the reintegration project was to settle the Palestinian refugees for good outside Palestine. The United Nations and even some Arab states were in favour of those projects as they were to receive huge funds from the United States through the United Nations for the implementation of those projects. The projects were to be implemented mainly in Sinai and in Al-Jazira north of Syria. In particular it transpired at that time that General Husni Al-Zaim, who was the hero of the first coup d'état in Syria in 1949 and who subsequently became head of state, and his military successor, General Ateeb Al-Shishakly, were in favour of the proposed reintegration projects.

However the majority of the Arabs, and especially the Palestinians, resisted those projects. Indeed the latter refused to settle permanently in any country outside Palestine, although they accepted projects of a temporary nature in the Arab host states, which were likely to improve their lot and their living conditions, such as the improvement of the refugee camps and construction of schools, health centres, and the like. Upon heading UNRWA in 1958 Dr. John Davis, the Commissioner-General and author of the book "The Evasive Peace, put aside completely all those proposed projects and concentrated his efforts administratively and financially on raising the educational and professional standards of the Palestinian refugees. To achieve this purpose he planned the construction of hundreds of schools and of five vocational and teacher training centres in the Arab host states, Lebanon, Syria, and Jordan, and the Gaza Strip. The reintegration projects were dead for ever.



Palestinians imbue their children with love for, and allegiance to their homeland

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In line with this immigration policy, which is tinged with a political rather than a humane colour, the United States, Canada, Australia, and some western European states provided great facilities for the entry of Palestinians to their countries and also secured jobs for them through religious and non-religious organizations. As a result of those facilities, and owing to the dire economic and financial conditions of the Palestinians in the 1950s and even in the 1980s, thousands of them migrated into the above-mentioned countries. Notwithstanding the attempts at reintegration or settlement of the Palestinians outside their country, and in spite of their immigration to the four corners of the earth and their adoption perforce of the nationality of the countries in which they have been living, Palestinians have cleaved to their original Palestinian nationality. One can nowadays witness the activities of the Palestinians in the diaspora on the political, economic, and educational planes. Suffice it to mention here some of the prominent Palestinians like Dr. Edward Said, Dr. Ibrahim Abu-Lughod, Dr. Shariati, and the hero of passive resistance Mr. Muhsin Awad in the United States, and professor Marzawi in England. I met many Palestinians in Vienna & Paris, who still keep alive their Palestinian identity.

Even the Palestinian Arabs living in Israel since 1948 have neither lost sight of their special identity nor melted in the Israeli society. They have shown sympathy with the Palestinian Uprising in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and have actually financially helped their Palestinian brethren who are suffering from the Israeli Nazi-like oppression and brutality.

In a nutshell the attempts of Israel, and of those who unconditionally support its policy, to exterminate the Palestinians or to obliterate their identity, have utterly failed. The Palestinians and their descendants, wherever they may be, will continue to assert their identity. Those in the diaspora have preserved, and will persevere in preserving, the ties of love which attach them to their homeland Palestine. They will remain nostalgic and yearn for Palestine and will never rest until they are given the choice to return to their homeland and establish their own state.

## Regional Briefs

### Israeli officials encourage use of force

Amnesty International charged Tuesday that high Israeli officials have "tolerated if not encouraged" the use of firearms against Palestinian demonstrators and expressed concern that "so few" cases are investigated. The human rights monitoring group said bullets fired by the Israeli army have killed at least 160 Palestinians, including a number of women and 55 people under age 18, in the occupied territories. There have been 224 Palestinians killed since the Palestinian uprising in the occupied territories began on December 1987.

### Clash over autonomy

Severe conflict has broken out recently over the autonomy in the occupied territories between Labour Party leader Shimon Peres and Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin. In a meeting of the Labour Party ministers held earlier, Peres proposed to study the idea of imposing autonomy in the West Bank in light of and as a reaction to the continuation and escalation of the uprising.

However, Rabin categorically refused this suggestion in pretext that autonomy application shall force Israel to withdraw the majority of its troops from the West Bank.

### Set-in protests

Several set-in women protests have taken place on the Red Cross premises in the cities of Ramallah, Hebron and Bethlehem against arrests generally and among students in particular and against the closure of schools. The protesters appealed to the local and world public opinion sources to help ease the situation in the occupied territories.

### UAE, Egypt sign trade agreement

The United Arab Emirates and Egypt on Tuesday signed their first-ever trade promotion agreement since restoring diplomatic ties in November last year. The accord signed by Yousef Murad, Egyptian minister of economy and foreign trade, and his UAE counterpart Saif Al-Jarwan, was expected to facilitate movement of capital from this oil-rich country for investment in Egypt.

### Mellor condemns Israel

British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs David Mellor compared Israel to South Africa and harshly attacked Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir in an interview published Saturday by the Egyptian weekly Akhbar El-Yom. Mellor told the newspaper, "It is clear that so long as Mr. Shamir remains in his post as prime minister, there is no hope for making progress toward a peaceful settlement."

The Israelis at present are pursuing a policy similar to that of South Africa in regard to black people," Mellor said. "Day after day, Mr. Shamir's government is becoming like that of South Africa because in both countries some people have rights and others have none."

### Sectarian fighting in North Lebanon

Sheep wandering onto the wrong pastureland in northern Lebanon touched off a two-day sectarian battle between villagers that left six people dead and 20 wounded, Lebanese police said Monday. The Maronite Catholic population of the Ouhiyat township fought the Shiite Muslim Jaafar clan in the neighbouring village of Shanbook with machine guns and rocket-propelled grenades, police said.

### Equitable plea

A lawyer, defending alleged members of an underground group responsible for killing Israelis in Cairo, told a court in Cairo Saturday that the accused were heroes. Another lawyer described the killing of the Israelis as lawful because Israel was a hostile state, while the alleged mastermind of the group told journalists that he was proud of what he had done.

"These men are heroes. They are the sons of Egypt," said lawyer Ahmed Khawala. They have raised guns against Israeli agents, against those who attack the Arabs, in order to defend our dignity and honour."

### N. Yemeni President re-elected

The North Yemeni parliament re-elected Colonel Ali Abdullah Saleh to a third five-year presidential term yesterday. The re-election, by 152 of the 159 deputies in the Constituent People's Assembly, came a few hours after Colonel Saleh announced his definitive resignation, said the Saba official news agency.



## Iran accepts Resolution 598

## Decision acquires world endorsement

Every Week



By Dr. Nabil El-Sharif

## Touching a nerve

ISRAEL COULD not tolerate the remarks of the British Minister, David Mello, who compared it to South Africa in a press interview with an Egyptian newspaper earlier this week. The truth in Mr Mello's remarks must have been very painful to Israeli leaders because it touched a nerve and revealed the reality of the Zionist state to the whole world.

But what has Mr Mello said that was so agitating to the Israeli leaders? I do not think that Mr Mello has said anything that was so daring and unexpected to deserve the whole of this storm. It is really a secret that Israeli Prime Minister Shamir is an obstacle to peace in the region? Any neutral observer will not have a difficulty in determining that Shamir's policies are not conducive to advances in the peace process.

How can peace be achieved in the region when Shamir and other Zionist politicians refuse to listen to any peace initiative and insist on continuing their brutal and ruthless occupation of the Arab lands? How can stability be restored to the region when Israel's only response to the genuine and legitimate uprising of the Arab people under occupation is the consistent use of brutal force despite the criticism that many people have voiced from different parts of the world?

Mr Mello himself is an eye-witness to the repressive measures employed by Israel to quell the uprising in the occupied territories. In an earlier visit to the West Bank and Gaza last January Mr Mello berated an Israeli army officer, in front of television cameras in a Gaza refugee camp, about the Israeli policy of breaking the bones of the Arab people. Mr Mello's only mistake in the eyes of Israeli leaders, was then, as it is now, that he responded as any human being would do in such a situation. The Israelis, it seems, expect all people to be as heartless as most of their leaders.

Mr Mello's recent comparison of Israel to South Africa has angered many Zionists who wished that nobody would see the endless similarities between the two racist regimes. If Israel is indeed concerned about this comparison it should resort to actions, not just words, so as to put an end to the numerous similarities between the two situations. It could start with recognizing the right of the Palestinian people to determine their future on their own land.

20 THE JERUSALEM STAR

AMMAN (Agencies) — Iran's sudden announcement Monday that it accepted the year-old UN Security Council Resolution 598 which calls for an immediate end to the Gulf War caught the world by surprise. The decision which was unanimously endorsed by the Security Council expresses deep concern over the inter-ethnic war between Iraq and Iran despite repeated appeals to cease hostilities. The resolution also regrets the loss of innocent lives and the destruction inflicted upon urban centres, neutral ships and civil airliners. It also highlights the Security Council's conviction to reach a comprehensive, just and permanent solution to the conflict. The resolution calls for releasing the prisoners of war in accordance with the Third Geneva Convention adopted on 13 August 1949, and conducting an inquiry to determine responsibility for the war.

Tehran radio said that the Iranian government conveyed its acceptance of the resolution to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar in a letter directed to him Sunday night. The letter expressed Iran's appreciation for efforts made by the secretary general to achieve a peaceful settlement of the war (see box). The radio explained that the Iranian acceptance of the UN resolution was also included in a statement issued by the general command of the armed forces.

In New York Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar Monday affirmed that he received the Iranian letter Sunday night and called for holding a closed consultation session of the Security Council members. He said that the letter was sent by Iranian President Ali Khamenei and it included an official and unqualified acceptance of the resolution. De Cuellar added that he conducted a lengthy discussion with Iranian UN representative Mr Mohammad Jafar Mahallati on the ceasefire. The secretary general said that he hopes to see the ceasefire in effect within a week to 10 days and expressed his intention to breathe life in his peace plan to bring an end to the Iran-Iraq conflict. Finally, he commented on the prospects to dispatch international troops to the battle front and said that the stationing of observers may be enough.

Meanwhile Iran's acceptance of a UN ceasefire resolution aimed at ending the nearly eight year-old gulf war received international approval Tuesday, with several nations offering to help monitor a ceasefire and finance reconstruction efforts. The welcome given to Iran's decision crossed political boundaries, as Western, Arab, non-aligned, and communist countries all called it a positive step.

Both the Soviet Union and the United States welcomed the breakthrough in UN efforts to end the Gulf War, which has imperiled gulf shipping and drawn foreign navies into the region.

American Secretary of State George Shultz, on a trip through Asia, said in Tokyo that his government was ready for "official, authoritative" talks with Iran following Monday's announcement by Tehran.

Shultz, however, said US warships would remain in the Gulf until there was no longer a need for them to protect American-flag ships and ensure freedom of navigation.

In Moscow, a Foreign Ministry spokesman expressed "deep satisfaction" with Iran's deci-



Imam Khomeini



Javier Perez de Cuellar: "If I am lucky, I may have a ceasefire in a week to 10 days"

sion. Gennady Gerasimov said the Soviets had consistently stood for the "speedy conversion of the Iran-Iraq conflict to peaceful political negotiations."

Iraqi Minister of Culture and Information Mr Latif Jasim Monday said that his country will remain vigilant until comprehensive peace is achieved and he considered the Iranian acceptance of the UN resolution as a tactical one. Mr Jasim pointed out that Iraq is not yet officially acquainted with the content of the Iranian letter directed to the UN general secretary but noted that the general command of the Iranian armed forces' communiqué shows lack of genuine desire to achieve peace.

Jordan Monday welcomed Tehran's acceptance of UN Security Council Resolution 598. Information Minister Mr Hani Khasawneh called it "an honourable decision." Mr Khasawneh told AFP that Jordan believes that "an honourable solution safeguards the dignity and interests of all."

China, a permanent member of the UN Security Council that passed the resolution last July, said Iran's decision would "help to end the prolonged war."

Japanese Foreign Minister So-kei Uno told a news confer-

ence that his government was ready to send non-military personnel to the two countries following a truce agreement. Hajime Tamura, minister for international trade and industry, said Japan would assist in post-war restoration in Iran and Iraq, including rehabilitation of their war-damaged economies.

In South Korea, Finance Ministry officials said Seoul would consider low-interest loans to Iran and Iraq for reconstruction after the war.

Italy also offered its services as a UN observer to monitor an Iran-Iraq ceasefire.

In Paris, the French Foreign Ministry welcomed the Iranian decision "with satisfaction" and said the development "should open the way to a just and lasting settlement of the Iran-Iraq conflict."

Yugoslavia's state press said Iran had been compelled by its recent losses on the battlefield and international pressure. "The senseless Gulf War has finally become too tiresome even for its protagonists - although they will never admit that," said an editorial on the front page of the authoritative Burela daily. Yugoslavia, one of the founders of the Non-Aligned Movement, maintains good relations with Iran.

## Khamenei's message to the UN

Following is the text of Iranian President Khamenei's letter to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar

In the Name of God

I hope that your excellency accept my greetings and wishes of success in your efforts to establish peace and justice.

As you know, the (Gulf) War has acquired unprecedented dimensions which led to the intervention of other countries in the war and more innocent lives are lost.

The killing of 290 innocent persons in the shooting down of the Airbus airliner that belongs to the Islamic Republic of Iran (IRI) by a US warship is a clear proof of this intervention.

In these conditions,

your excellency's efforts to implement Resolution 598 entail a special importance. The IRI has continuously rendered its assistance and support to achieve this goal.

In this context, we decided to officially announce that the IRI accepts the UN Security Council Resolution No. 598 owing to the importance it attaches to the safety of the human souls and the establishment of justice, peace and regional and international security.

We hope that the official declaration of this position by the IRI assists you in your efforts which always enjoy our support and appreciation.

Wishing you success  
Sayed Ali Khamenei  
President of the Islamic Republic of Iran

and Iraq, which both belong to the movement.

On Monday, great Britain, India, Turkey and the Netherlands called Iran's acceptance of the resolution good news.

Israel, however, said it feared Iraq would join other Arab states against the Jewish state if the Gulf War ended.

The Arab League, on Tuesday, welcomed with satisfaction Iran's decision to accept the UN ceasefire resolution and called for intensified efforts for its rapid application.

Tunisia, where the Arab League is headquartered, expressed similar satisfaction along with its North-African neighbour, Algeria.

Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak said, "Iran says it has accepted the resolution, and I hope this is not some kind of maneuver. We all want peace to be established in the Arab world and the Gulf region because our peoples in these areas have had enough war, killing, destruction and the use of resources against the interests of man."

In Kuwait, Cabinet Minister Nasser Al-Roudan said Tuesday that his country received the Iranian announcement with "extreme jubilation and optimism," and "congratulates all peace-loving states for this important step."

Saudi Arabia, which three months ago ruptured diplomatic ties with Iran, also welcomed the Tehran's decision to accept the ceasefire. The Saudis did not address any messages directly to Tehran. "The Kingdom welcomes the advent of peace and the ending of tension in the region," said a statement by an authorized Saudi official source.

Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al-Nahyan, president of the United Arab Emirates, sent cables of congratulations to both Iraq President Saddam Hussein and Iranian President Ali Khamenei.

In the meantime, the Iranian momentous decision came upon direct instructions from the 87-year old Khomeini who announced the decision during a meeting on Sunday.

Hashemi Rafsanjani, acting commander in chief of the Iranian armed forces said in an interview on Iran Television, "Since the people of Iran believe in Imam Khomeini's decisions and rely on him and the people in charge, we hereby announce the decision to accept UN Security Council Resolution 598. This decision stems from many

reasons, but since Imam Khomeini is aware of many political and military secrets, he cannot give more explanations at the moment."

In addition to recent territorial losses the Iranian population suffered a severe psychological blow in a round of the "war of the cities" between 29 February and 21 April this year. As many as half of Tehran's six-million population fled to the countryside to escape the missiles that blasted a path of destruction across the city.

21 JULY 1988

## Lewis wins his opening 200-metre heat

By Hank Lowenkron  
AP Sports Writer

INDIANAPOLIS (AP) — Carl Lewis, chasing four Olympic medals for the second consecutive games, continued his relentless pursuit toward that goal Monday, winning his opening 200-metre heat at the US Olympic Trials.

Lewis, who has already won the 100-metre dash during the trials, in a wind-aided 9.78 seconds, the fastest ever run, eased to victory in the first round of the 200 in 20.32 at the Indiana University track and field stadium.

He got out so quickly and had established a substantial lead early that he was able to look around by the time the six-man field reached the curve. Despite looking around a total of three times, his time was the fastest in the six first-round heats.

Lewis set the US record in the 200 in 1983 on this track, clocking 19.75, only .03 of a second off the world record of 19.72, held by Pietro Mennea of Italy.

Lewis won the 100, 200 and 400-metre dash during the 1984 Los Angeles games. He is trying to duplicate that accomplishment this year at Seoul.

Joining Lewis in Monday's second round of the 200 was Calvin Smith, also a member of the 100-metre team. Smith, the two-time world champion in the 200 and the former world record-holder in the 100, finished second in his 200 heat in 20.90, behind Roy Martin, timed at 20.81.

Meanwhile, the semifinals of the women's 10,000 were held Monday, with Patty Murray (33:57.22) and Lynn Jennings (34:04.77) the heat winners.

Overall, 18 women advanced to Friday night's 10,000 final, including two-time Olympian Fran-

cie Larried Smith and Marathon team member Margaret Groos.

Two years ago, Florence Griffith Joyner was an overweight secretary. Now she's the fastest woman in the world.

Griffith Joyner set a world record of 10.49 seconds, in winning a qualifying heat Saturday, then showed it was no fluke by beating the previous record-holder, Evelyn Ashford, in the semifinals and the final on Sunday.

Lewis, Jackie Joyner Kersee, Edwin Moses, Willie Banks and Mary Decker Stanley also gave fans at the Indiana University track and field stadium visions of Olympic gold with weekend victories.

But it was Griffith Joyner who stole the show. Prior to her record-setting run, she posted a wind-aided 10.80 that was below the existing world record of 10.76 set by Ashford in Switzerland shortly after winning an Olympic gold for the United States.

There was controversy over the world-record performance because the wind gauge showed an uncharacteristic 0.00 reading. At the same time, the wind reading at the triple jump area was over the allowable 2.0 metres per second for record consideration.

But she laid to rest any doubts that she was a world-class sprinter Sunday by winning her semifinal heat in 10.70 and taking the final in 10.60, with Ashford finishing second in both races.

I don't think Florence's performance Saturday makes things easier on the rest of us," said Gwen Torrence, who also earned a trip to Seoul by placing third in the final, a time of 10.49. "It is so incredibly fast that I don't think it will be broken for decades. I think we can think about 10.76 or 10.79, but I really don't

see 10.49 as being approachable."

Lewis, 27, took the first step toward duplicating his 1984 feat of winning four Olympic golds Saturday by winning the men's 100 with a wind-aided 9.78 time—the fastest time ever in that event. But not eligible for record consideration.

Jackie Joyner-Kersee, 26, raised her record in the heptathlon to 7,215 points Saturday. She won the long jump with a leap of seven metres, settled for a 50 metre throw in the javelin that was third-best overall, then broke her record of 7,158 points, set in the 1986 US Olympic Festival, with a 2:20.70 in the 800.

Moses, who turns 33 next month, made the Olympic team for the fourth time and showed he's ready to go for a third gold medal by defeating an all-star 400-metre hurdles field with a meet-record 47.37 — the best time in the world this year.

Ranks, who set a world record of 17.9 metres in the triple jump here in 1985, had the longest two performances in history Saturday as he soared 13 metres on his first attempt and 18.1 metres on his last jump. Both marks, however, were wind-aided and will not be recognized as records.



Carl Lewis

## Enjoy the taste of RAWLINGS



London Dry Gin

## Jazirah wins over Jordan Club

AMMAN (Star) — Al Jazirah Sports Club, which is sponsored and managed by ARAMEX International Courier, beat the Jordan Club for the basketball national league qualifications Tuesday 16 July.

The match was packed with action and nerve-shattering turning of events. Although trailing the Jordan team for most of the game, Al Jazirah finished off their tired opponents at the very

last second of the game, winning 70-69.

Al Jazirah team, composed of Fadi Ghandour, Hazem Malhas, Ghasan Nuqul, Ala'a Mawaleh, Issa Zarikat and Halham Fakhoury, is almost certain to join the first league in the next basketball season.

"The triumphant team will continue to be sponsored by ARAMEX International Courier throughout the next season," Mr Ghandour, president of ARAMEX, confirmed.

21 JULY 1988



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## ORIENT EXPRESS

### L'Iran accepte le cessez-le-feu

Le président iranien Ali Khamenei a annoncé le 18 juillet dans une lettre à Javier Pérez de Cuellar que son pays acceptait sans conditions la résolution 598 du Conseil de sécurité des Nations-Unies, appelant à un cessez-le-feu et à des négociations de paix dans le conflit du Golfe. M. Khamenei a justifié cette décision par le souci de l'Iran de "sauver des vies", d'établir la "justice, la paix et la sécurité". C'est la première fois, depuis huit ans que dure le conflit, que l'Iran accepte une proposition de cessez-le-feu. La résolution 598, votée il y a un an par le Conseil de sécurité, avait été acceptée par Bagdad uniquement. A Téhéran, on posait comme préalable que l'Irak soit désigné comme l'agresseur. Dans sa lettre, Ali Khamenei a expliqué l'accord sur un cessez-le-feu par les "démarches sans précédentes prises par la guerre du Golfe", notamment la catastrophe de l'Airbus iranien abattu par les Américains. Il a refusé de préciser plus les raisons de l'Iran, indiquant qu'elles constituaient des secrets politiques et militaires. De son côté, l'agence officielle iranienne IRNA a expliqué ce changement d'attitude par la "volonté divine". Dans le même temps, le commandement général des forces armées iraniennes a appelé "le peuple iranien à renforcer les lignes de front pour faire face à la nature agressive de l'ennemi". Selon les observateurs, la volonté de paix de l'Iran est à prendre au sérieux, car le conflit menace à présent l'essence même du régime révolutionnaire de Téhéran. L'Iran a en effet connu depuis avril une série de défaites, entraînant le retrait iranien de presque tous les territoires pris à l'Irak depuis 1980. La réaction de Bagdad a été circonspecte: le ministre de l'Information a déclaré que la nouvelle attitude de l'Iran ne signifiait pas le désir d'une paix réelle et durable. "Ceux qui veulent la paix ne massent pas des troupes sur le front", a estimé le ministre.

**MYSTERIEUSE ATTAQUE TERRORISTE AU LARGE D'ATHENES** — Les explications demeurent confuses sur l'attaque d'un navire de croisière par un commando terroriste, le 11 juillet au large d'Athènes. Les terroristes (quatre ou plus selon les témoignages), qui se trouvaient à bord du "City of Foros", ont tiré à la mitrailleuse et à la grenade sur les passagers massés sur le pont, faisant neuf morts et 98 blessés. On ignore s'ils ont pris la fuite à bord d'une vedette, comme l'affirment certains témoins, ou en sautant à la mer comme de nombreux passagers affirment. Parmi les corps identifiés, celui d'un étudiant français, reconnu par un passager comme étant un membre du commando. Par ailleurs, de sérieux doutes sur cette hypothèse, retenue par le gouvernement grec. Les motifs de cet attentat sanglant n'ont pas non plus été éclaircis.

## LES PROGRAMMES EN FRANCAIS FETENT LEURS DIX ANS

### JTV: le français à l'écran

Les programmes en français de la JTV soufflent ce mois-ci leurs dix bougies. Dix ans d'existence, de coopération franco-jordanienne, dont le succès contribue à faire d'Amman la capitale de l'action audiovisuelle française au Proche-Orient.

"Mesdames, messieurs, bonsoir. Tout de suite, les titres de ce journal: Nouveaux rebondissements dans la... tête du téléscripteur! Pourquoi la JTV se donne-t-elle la peine de diffuser des programmes en français, dans un pays où l'on ne jure que par la langue de Shakespeare? Tout simplement parce que l'audience de la télévision dépasse largement les frontières de la Jordanie. Comme l'explique Mohammed Amin, directeur de la JTV depuis mars 1986, "on estime à quelques milliers seulement les téléspectateurs francophones dans le Royaume, soit quatre fois moins que le public des programmes en anglais en Jordanie. Mais c'est de l'autre côté du Jourdain que se trouve la majorité de nos téléspectateurs. On évalue leur nombre entre 350.000 et un demi-million, arabes et israéliens-francophones. Sans compter les quelques centaines de milliers qui nous reçoivent en Syrie et au Liban".

M. Amin, conscient de cette diversité, garde un œil sur son téléscripteur, où défile la retransmission en direct du match de football Jordanie-Syrie. La Jordanie mène 2 à 0, et le commentateur jubile au micro. D'un appel par talkie-walkie, M. Amin le rappelle à l'ordre vertement. "Il perd toute objectivité", les téléspectateurs syriens ne doivent pas apprécier! s'indigne-t-il. Vous avez dit international?..."

La JTV diffuse des journaux en quatre langues: arabe, anglais, hébreu et français. En tout, cinq pages quotidiennes d'information réparties sur les deux chaînes. En vingt ans d'existence, la télévision jordanienne n'a pas perdu de temps. Les programmes en français mobilisent aujourd'hui une vingtaine de personnes, dont six journalistes et trois présentatrices. "L'idée est née en 1975 et la diffusion en français a démarré trois ans après, fruit d'une étroite coopération franco-jordanienne", raconte M. Amin. Au commencement, une heure de programmation seulement. Le journal était présenté par deux journalistes français en mission d'experts, qui travaillaient avec des rédacteurs jordaniens. Peu à peu, ces derniers ont pris la relève, jusqu'à la disparition totale des Français à la JTV en 1986 (des 1985, les présentateurs étaient exclusivement jordaniens).

Le départ des experts ne signifie pas, loin de là, la fin de la coopération entre Paris et Amman. Les journaux français en mission d'experts, qui travaillaient avec des rédacteurs jordaniens. Peu à peu, ces derniers ont pris la relève, jusqu'à la disparition totale des Français à la JTV en 1986 (des 1985, les présentateurs étaient exclusivement jordaniens).



"Chers téléspectateurs..." qui dépassent largement le cadre de la seule Jordanie (Photo Aline Taieb/Anis)

La télévision passe souvent par la venue temporaire d'experts français ou par des stages à Paris. Citons encore la coproduction de programmes linguistiques: "A vous de jouer" et "E ntrée libre", réalisés par Henri Desseeray, du bureau d'action linguistique. "Entrée libre", méthode audio-visuelle d'apprentissage du français, diffusée sur la JTV au cours de l'hiver 1986-87, rencontre un fort succès: l'Arabie saoudite l'a achetée pour ses programmes en français et Abu-Dhabi en a passé d'en faire l'acquisition. Tout le monde attend la deuxième série. Curieusement, Amman est en train de devenir la capitale de l'audio-visuel français pour le Proche-Orient (voir encadré). La coopération télévisuelle a paradoxalement connu plus de bonheur ici qu'à Damas, où les francophones sont pourtant légion. Et la télévision israélienne ne diffuse pas de programmes en français, d'où l'audience de la JTV outre-Jourdain. En définitive, tous pays ont au moins un journal en français dans la région, en dehors de la Jordanie: l'Egypte, le Liban et l'Arabie saoudite. Mais comment "servir"

à des téléspectateurs arabes des programmes conçus pour des occidentaux?

Hala Zureikat, directrice des programmes en français, est en permanence confrontée à ce problème. Deux à trois fois par an, elle se rend à Paris pour choisir un stock d'émissions linguistiques. "C'est une première limitation, souligne-t-elle. Je ne peux pas par exemple prendre un film avec Alain Delon, qui serait payant. Et depuis la privatisation de TF-1 (première chaîne), seules Antenne 2 et FR3 appartiennent encore au service public et peuvent me fournir des programmes gratuitement, dans le cadre d'un accord d'Etat à Etat".

Ensuite, il faut trouver les films et émissions qui ne choqueront pas les moeurs locales. "Pauline à la plage" de Rohmer, trop "osé", n'est pas diffusable ici. Pas plus que les films psychologiques, qui ennervent les téléspectateurs locaux. "Notre public n'est pas homogène, nous devons plaire au plus grand nombre", ajoute Mme Zureikat.

### Amman, ville-antenne

Selon l'ambassadeur de France, Patrick Leclercq, "la Jordanie a valeur d'exemple dans la région: nous voulons faire d'Amman le pivot de notre coopération: action audiovisuelle au Proche-Orient". C'est déjà dans la capitale jordanienne que s'est installée la Cellule audiovisuelle régionale (CAVR), qui centralise et diffuse les films français dans les centres culturels de toute la région. Bientôt, un pas de plus va être franchi, avec l'arrivée imminente de Gérard Blondel, de l'INA (Institut national de l'audio-visuel). Basé à Amman, il aura pour mission de développer la diffusion audiovisuelle française au Proche-Orient et d'encourager de nouvelles formes de coopération: conception de programmes, coproductions. Dans ce dernier domaine, M. Leclercq estime qu'il y a matière à travailler, en Jordanie. "La JTV possède de grands studios bien équipés, mais sous-employés. On pourrait envisager de les utiliser pour des coproductions". D'autant plus que la Jordanie ne manque pas de splendides décors naturels...

On apprécie les feuilletons historiques, (cf "Le chevalier de Pardallion", les grandes épopées de variétés (Changements), et les documentaires, qui font moins recette en Hexagone. De plus, une censure: entre 1800 et 1900, beaucoup d'enfants regardent la télévision. Résultat: Chant Goya fait un tabac.

L'espace le plus difficile à "boucher", selon Hala Zureikat, est le quart d'heure qui précède le journal en français de celui en hébreu. "On trouve difficilement des programmes de cette longueur. Le "DB de plus" fait presque l'affaire, mais sa version originale dure 20 mn. Nous l'avons donc un peu raccourci; vu le rythme saccadé de l'émission, ça n'est pas trop gênant", estime-t-elle.

"Rue Carnot..." toujours.

Autre difficulté, le sous-titrage en arabe. Les textes sont traduits phrase par phrase, et les sous-titres sont mémorisés dans leur ordre d'apparition sur un ordinateur. Lors de la diffusion, le traducteur visionne le film en direct et, en appuyant sur un bouton, affiche en simultané les sous-titres à l'écran. "Les plus difficiles à traduire sont les films comiques. Surtout quand ils comportent des jeux de mots", indique Hala Zureikat.

"Ces derniers temps, ajoute-t-elle, nous rencontrons des problèmes de stocks. C'est pourquoi nous diffusons quatre fois par semaine "Rue Carnot", un feuilleton de 186 épisodes (on approche le 120ème). Mais il y a un large public pour ce genre de "soap opera". Prochaine livraison prévue à l'automne prochain.

Au journal télévisé en revanche, pas de problème de stock. "Nous recevons quotidiennement les images d'actualité de quatre satellites, qui nous assurent une "couverture" complète des nouvelles mondiales", explique Ayman Maseari, responsable du journal. Ici, on souffre plutôt d'un manque de personnel. "Nous sommes souvent obligés de confier le journal à trois", dit-il. Les six présentateurs "journaliers" et par la force des choses, il n'y a pas de vedettariat.

Mais il est difficile dans ces conditions de faire du reportage local, faute de temps et de moyens. Pourtant, l'équipe qui réalise une fois la semaine l'émission hebdomadaire originale "Aujourd'hui en Jordanie", portée à bout de bras par Salah Madi. Malgré les problèmes techniques (défaut du son dans le studio), malgré la chaîne en arabe qui monopolise les caméras.

Après la télévision, la radio? on recherche actuellement des adeptes du micro arabophone parlant le français. L'anglais ou l'espagnol. M. Rafiq Chahine, directeur de la radio, dévoile le projet: créer d'ici la fin de l'année à l'instar de la BBC, un "world service" jordanien. On pourrait ainsi à Paris écouter des nouvelles données d'Amman... en français.

FRANCOIS DUCROUX

21 JULY 1988

## "PORNOGRAPHIE"

### Le cinéma dans l'impasse

Dans une impasse en passe-ville, une affiche clarde: la fille est à moitié nue, allongée, souriante lascif. Entrons dans l'impasse. Le programme du cinéma Rivoli se compose de plus en plus de photos de plateau où le rose chair prédomine. Devant le panneau, des hommes, jeunes et vieux, regardent nerveusement sur leur cigarette. Entrée 6 fils. Monnaie, tout. La salle est grande, mais les fauteuils sont en bois.

Quinze heures, moteur. Dans l'ombre, un public clair et exclusivement masculin se rassemble. A l'écran, Chacal fait feu. Western au sein des années 60. La copie est et blanc est mauvaise, le son inaudible. Heureusement, le film est sous-titré en arabe. Mais non, il n'y a rien à comprendre. Chacal, après avoir tué ses 23 assassins dans un bain de sang, s'apprête à effectuer quelques gesticulations d'un autre genre avec une Mexicaine vénusée. Soudainement voilà, l'image est coupée. Et l'on se retrouve dans une fête égyptienne où une platino de série B n'est pas invité. Mais qu'importe: la fête bat son plein, et un fou- fou memelouk entreprend—

avec succès — une mouvement opulente dans des coussins de velours. La salle frémit, les yeux s'écrouillent... Coupez. Voici maintenant la bande annonce de "Wives killer", un concentré américain de violence et d'hémoglobine. Montage racoleur, mais toujours décent. On n'en saura pas plus, puisque le film n'est pas programmé.

Exit le killer et attachez vos ceintures, les images qui suivent (sans transition) nous transportent à bord d'un avion où les hôtesses de l'air en mini-jupes (années 60 encore) ont un sens aigu du service. Du moins l'on suppose, car la scène du cockpit avec le beau commandant de bord tourne court, taillée à grande coupe de ciseaux. Il faudra se contenter de scènes de couples au restaurant et d'apéritifs sur canapé, laissant à l'imagination carte blanche pour imaginer la suite. Et Chacal qui n'est toujours pas revenu... Voilà, c'est fini, on sort dans un silence recueilli pour affronter la lumière crue de la rue. Les yeux clignent sur deux touristes allemandes qui passent, en short.

F D



Un théâtre on reste sur sa faim...

## FRANCE EN BREF

**MITTERRAND: COUP D'ARRRET A L'OUVERTURE** — A l'issue du traditionnel défilé du 14 juillet, François Mitterrand, dans sa non traditionnelle interview avec Yves Mourousi de TF1, a voulu lancer un coup d'arrêt à l'ouverture politique: il a pris acte du commencement d'un centre "qui se cherche" et qui ne l'a pas "rallié", mais le dit, aux fortes réticences apparues au sein du PS. Le premier ministre est à la tête d'un "gouvernement de gauche" et d'une "majorité de gauche", et il lui revient de mettre en oeuvre les orientations du candidat Mitterrand, qui correspondent aux aspirations des "forces de progrès", a estimé le président de la République. Il a par ailleurs annoncé la constructions à Paris de "la plus grande et la plus belle bibliothèque du monde".

**TOUR DE FRANCE: FIGNON ABANDONNE** — Diminué physiquement, le cycliste Laurent Fignon a décidé le 14 juillet de se retirer du Tour de France. Le vainqueur du Tour 1983 et 1984 souffrait d'une blessure au genou et d'un ver solitaire. "Je ne voulais pas par la force des choses, il n'y a pas de vedettariat."

Mais il est difficile dans ces conditions de faire du reportage local, faute de temps et de moyens. Pourtant, l'équipe qui réalise une fois la semaine l'émission hebdomadaire originale "Aujourd'hui en Jordanie", portée à bout de bras par Salah Madi. Malgré les problèmes techniques (défaut du son dans le studio), malgré la chaîne en arabe qui monopolise les caméras.

Après la télévision, la radio? on recherche actuellement des adeptes du micro arabophone parlant le français. L'anglais ou l'espagnol. M. Rafiq Chahine, directeur de la radio, dévoile le projet: créer d'ici la fin de l'année à l'instar de la BBC, un "world service" jordanien. On pourrait ainsi à Paris écouter des nouvelles données d'Amman... en français.

FRANCOIS DUCROUX

21 JULY 1988

## BALLETS DE MONTE CARLO A JERASH

### L'héritage des Ballets russes

Les Ballets de Monte-Carlo, qui représentent la France au festival de Jérash (27 et 28 juillet), sont les descendants des Ballets russes, formule révolutionnaire lancée en 1909 par Diaghilev à Paris.

Les Ballets de Monte-Carlo ont été fondés dans leur forme actuelle par la princesse Caroline de Monaco, pour satisfaire aux dernières volontés de sa mère, la princesse Grace (ex-Grace Kelly), décédée en 1982. Mais l'origine des Ballets remonte au début du siècle: ils sont en effet descendants directs des prestigieux Ballets russes fondés à Paris en 1909 par Serge Diaghilev. Touché dans son art par le souffle révolutionnaire, l'impresario russe se brouille avec l'académisme en vigueur au Théâtre impérial. Il quitte donc la Russie tsariste et en 1909, présente à Paris, au théâtre du Châtelet, la "Saison russe des ballets d'opéra", avec les meilleurs danseurs russes.

La formule de Diaghilev, synthèse de musique, danse et peinture, séduisit les artistes occidentaux. Les créations de "Shéhérazade", "L'Oiseau de feu" et des "Orientales", en 1910, enregistrant un succès retentissant. Très vite, les Ballets russes deviennent une compagnie permanente, basée à Monte-Carlo (1911). Très vite aussi, dans l'euphorie de l'après-guerre, des peintres d'avant-garde mettent la main à leurs spectacles: Picasso, Matisse, Marie Laurencin, Cocteau, Utrillo, Rouault... L'école de Paris, toutes tendances confondues, est conquise par l'esprit de Diaghilev.

La compagnie, si elle s'inspire de plus en plus de l'Europe occidentale, n'oublie pas pour autant ses origines russes, d'autant que Stravinsky, Prokofiev, Tchoukowsky, aussi bien que sur Satie et Roussin. En 1929, Serge Lifar y fait ses premiers pas de chorégraphe avec "Renard" (Stravinsky, Larionov).

Tant d'artistes ont participé à cette époque qu'en 1936, une seule compagnie ne suffit plus à diriger les Ballets. Les Ballets de Monte-Carlo, dirigés par René Blum, Les deux se fixent aux Etats-Unis pendant la guerre et leurs spectacles parcourent le monde. Mais aucune des deux troupes ne revient à Monte-Carlo. A la fin des hostilités, le prince Louis II de Monaco fait donc reconstruire une compagnie sur le "rocher", dont la responsabilité est confiée à Serge Lifar. Au sein du "Nouvel Opéra de Monte-Carlo", une jeune inconnue, Renée Jeanmaire, la future Zizi...



Muriel Maffre, première danseuse des Ballets de Monte-Carlo (Photo G. Luc)

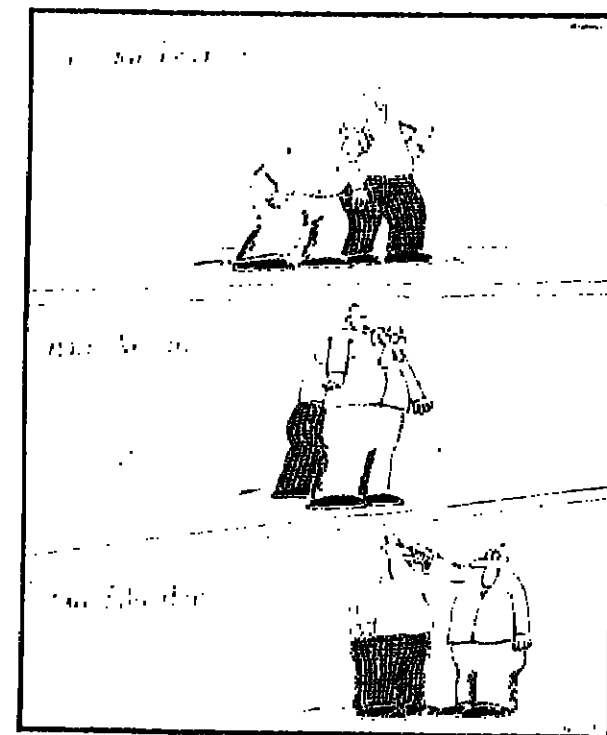
### A Jérash cette semaine

- Dayton Ballet (USA, moderne): le 21 à 19h30 (3 JD)
- Troupe nationale égyptienne: les 21 et 22 à 21h30 (3 JD)
- Danse moderne philippine: le 21 à 21 h30 (3 JD)
- Danse circassienne: le 22 à 19h30 (2 JD)
- "Kriatellis", danses folkloriques grecques: le 23 à 19h30 (3 JD)
- Chorale folklorique irakienne: les 23 et 24 à 19h30 (3 JD)
- Chansons jordanienes: le 22 à 21h30 (2 JD)
- Aragouz, orchestre égyptien d'instruments à vent: les 23, 24 et 25 à 21h30 (2 JD)
- Orchestre symphonique de l'armée jordanienne (classique): le 25 à 19h30 (2 JD)
- URSS: troupe Nazarouf, chants et danses: les 25 et 26 à 21h30 (3 JD)
- Groupe Fuheis, chants folkloriques jordanienes: le 26 à 19h30 et 31 à 20h00 (2 JD)
- Musique moderne de Jordanie: (Association des musiciens): les 26 et 30 à 21h30 (2 JD)
- Ballets de Monte-Carlo: les 27 et 28 à 21h00 (4 JD)
- Jel Jallah, chants folkloriques marocains: les 27, 28 et 29 à 21h00 (3 JD)
- Troupe Majda Al Roumi, chants et danses du Liban: le 29, 30 et 31 à 21h00 (5 JD)
- Munir Bachir, luth (oud) irakien: les 30 et 31 à 20h00 (3 JD)
- Théâtre pour enfants, tous les soirs du 21 au 31 à 20h00 (1 JD)
- Tous les soirs à 19h30 et 20h00, fanfare de l'armée jordanienne et groupes folkloriques jordanienes (gratuit)
- Orchestre de Radio Jordan (musique arabe): les 28 et 31 à 21h00 (2 JD)

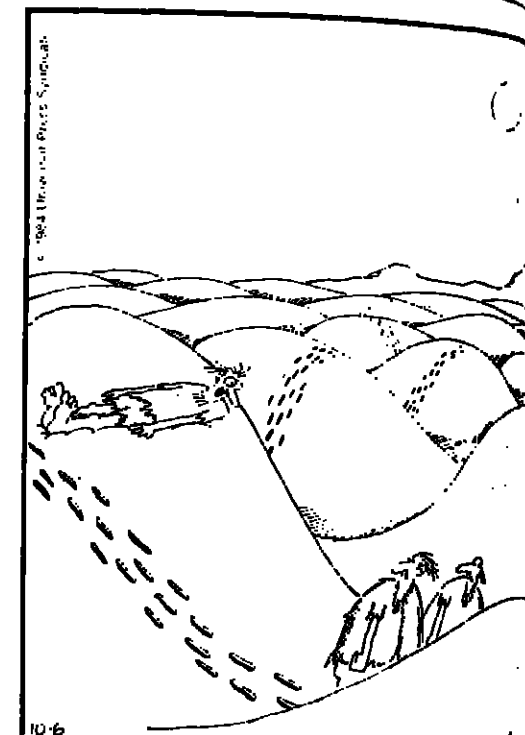
THE JERUSALEM STAR 23



24 THE JERUSALEM STAR

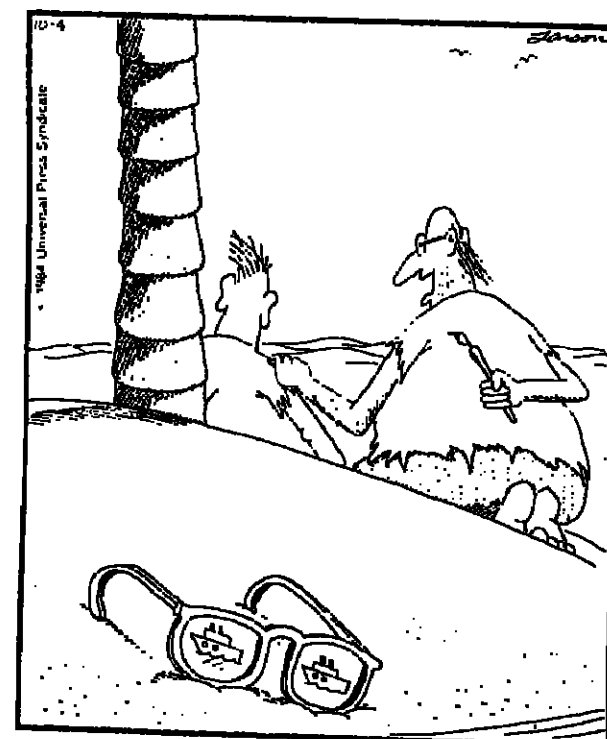


"Bear! Bear!"

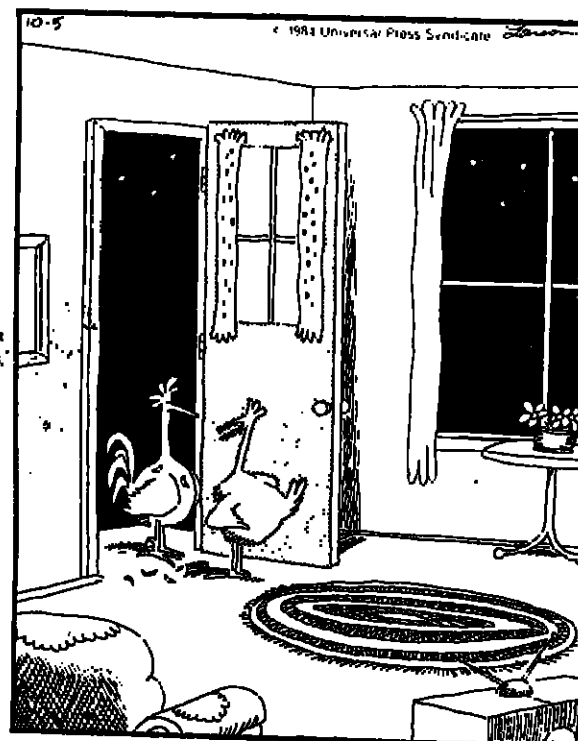


"Hey! I'm gonna roll now!  
You guys gonna watch or what?"

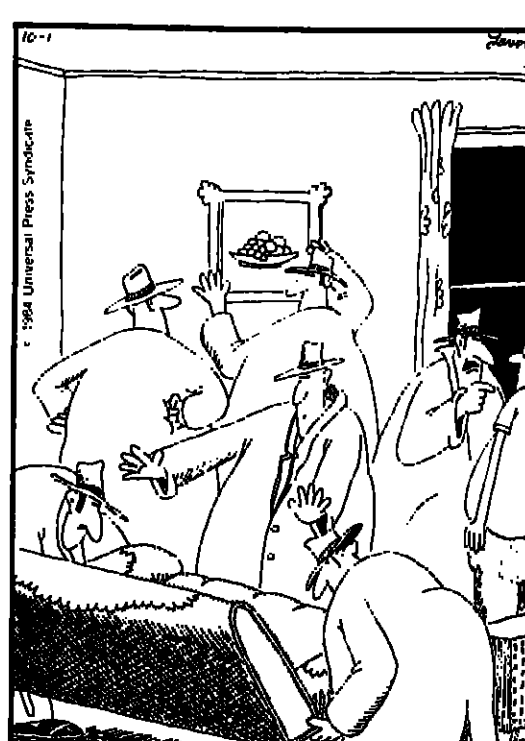
## THE FAR SIDE By GARY LARSON



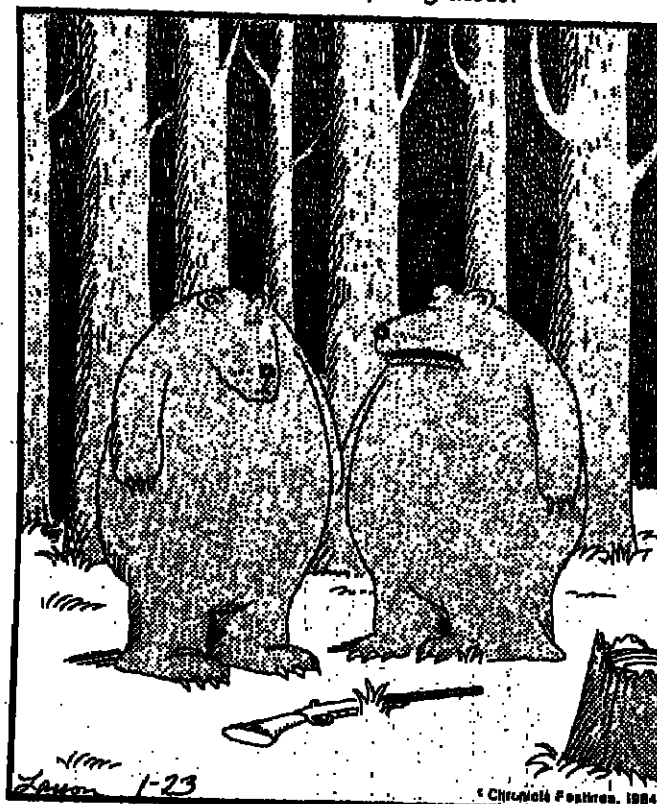
"Bob! Wake up! Bob! A ship! I think I see a ship! ... Where are your glasses?"



"Oh, I see! You return covered with blond feathers, and I'm supposed to believe you crossed the road just to get to the other side?"



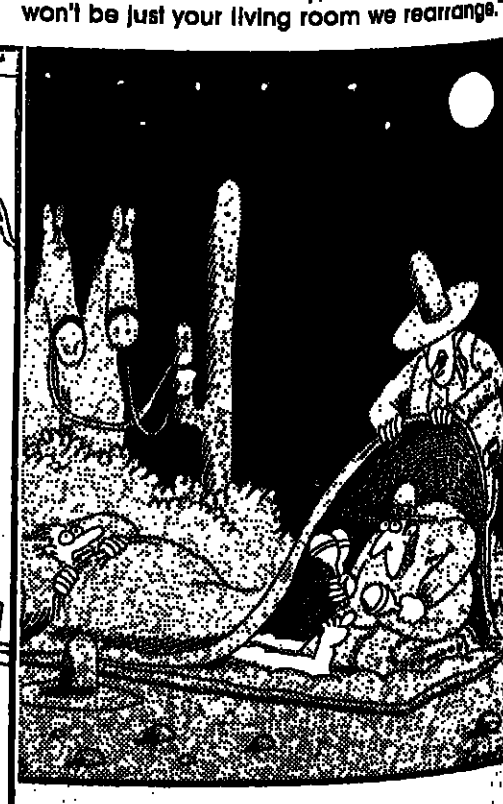
"The boss wants his money, see? Or next time I won't be just your living room we rearrange."



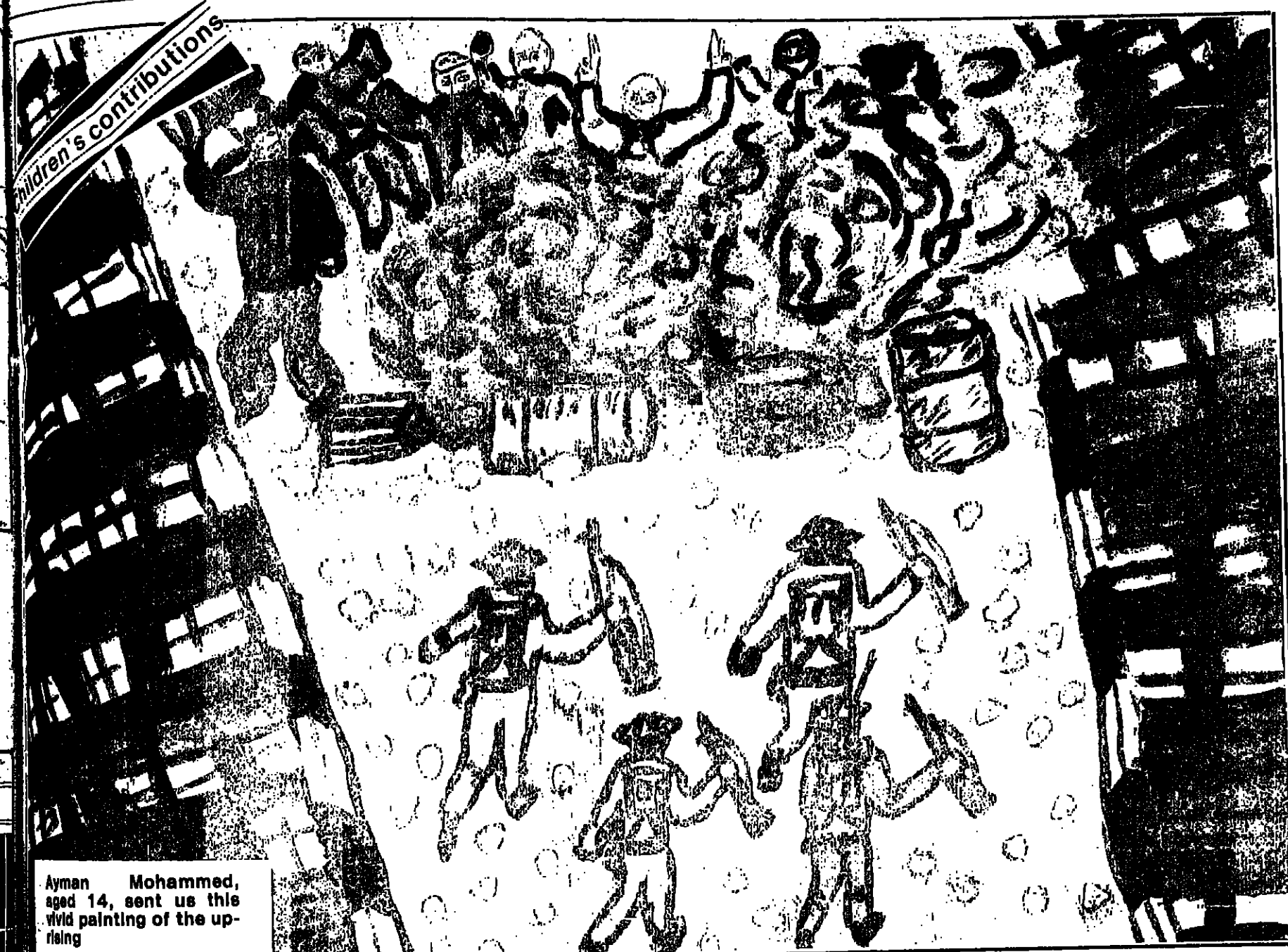
"Thunderstick? ... You actually said, 'Thunderstick?' ... That, my friend, is a Winchester 30.06."



"Hmmm... Are the red ants right off the hill?"



"Hal Ain't a rattler, Jake. You got one of them maraca players down your bag—and he's probably more scared than you."



Ayman Mohammed, aged 14, sent us this vivid painting of the uprising

## The Wonderful Tree



Ahmed and Zaina were walking in the park and they suddenly found a wonderful big tree whose leaves look like animals, plants, and birds. How many can you find?

A miser bought a pair of shoes as a present for his son. But, when he saw his son wearing the shoes, he cried out to him, "Take longer steps, my son, so you won't wear out your shoes so quickly."

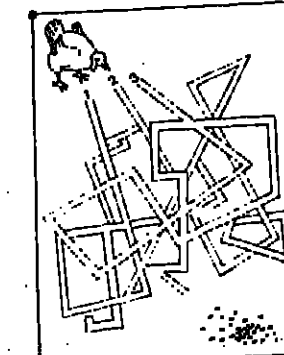
The miserly pharmacist found a man about to shoot himself. "Come on now," said the pharmacist, "don't shoot yourself. Try poison instead. Look, I'll give you a 5 per cent discount."

## Friends of The Star



Ramzi Mahmoud  
Age: 12

## Maze puzzle



Help the hen to reach the corn

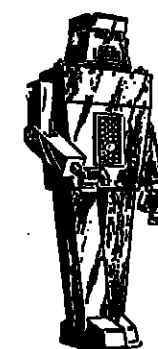
## Strange but true

### A royal reward

William I, a king of Britain, was so pleased with the dessert prepared by his cook that he gave him one of his palaces.



### The word "robot"



This word, which is of Czechoslovak origin, means someone who has been sentenced to penal servitude for life!

### A fair split

Emperor Augustine (1783-1824) divided the revenues of the Mexican State as follows: 80 per cent for the army, 11 per cent for himself, and the remaining nine per cent for administration.

